BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1818. [NUMBER 1372.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the Bombay Courier, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the Company, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st September, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, Secretary

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY the 14th Inst.
AT 11 o'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE DISPOSED OF
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE WAREHOUSES
Under Dady's Buildings
OPPOSITE THE OFFICE OF
Messrs. Leckie & Co.

A CONSIDERABLE quantity of GRAM, COOLTHY, and RICE, belonging to the Hon'ble Company. Particulars whereof may be learnt at my Office. The Lots (which will be made of 10 Bags each) to be paid for and cleared away immediately, or resold at the risk and expense of the first purchaser.

E. BAKER,
Commissary Gen.

BOMBAY,
Com. Gen. Office
10th *December* 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

શેમ વારનાં દંને તારીખ ૧૪ મી ઓગષ્ટ મહીનાનીએ બપોરનાં ૪ કલાક વાગે નાં જાહેર લીલાંકુ ફરીને વેચશે દાદીનાં ગેહેરની વખારોમાં મીશરશ લીકીની કુમપની વાલાની ફારીશની શેામળે ઘણે એક જથો ચનાંનો તથા કુલથી તથા ચોખા એ ખનાજ શ્રી કંનરાણબ કુમપનીનોછે એની શરવે વગત વાર ફકીશારી જંનરેલ બેકરની ફારીશમાં ગએઆથી આવુમ પડશે એનાં દર એક ખાટની ગ્રુત ૧૦ એ ખાટોનાં નાંણાં તાબરતોબ આપીને કુચકી લછનાએ નહીતો પેકેલા ખરીદ દારનાં જોખમ તથા ખરચથી પાછો વે ચાશે—તા ૧૦ મી દીનેમબર ૧૮૧૮

ADVERTISEMENT.

MESSRS. *FORBES AND CO.* have received for sale a few Copies of Mr. Wynch's Translation of the "DYA CRAMA SANGRAHA," which may be had on application at their Office, at Rs. 14 per Copy.

Bombay, 11*th. December*, 1818.

TO BE SOLD
BY AUCTION.
THIS-DAY,
AT THE GODOWN
Next door to the Bombay Tavern,
THE REMAINDER
OF THOSE
ARTICLES
ADVERTISED IN LAST WEDNESDAY'S GAZ.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Bombay 12*th December* 18.8.

Literary Society.

IN conformity to the 32d Clause of the General Rules of the Society, the Members and Subscribers are requested to return all Books belonging to the Library which may be in their possession, on or before the 1st of January next.

N. B. No Books will be delivered from the Library from the 1st till the 7th of next January.

T. Ferrar & Co.

BEG leave to return their best thanks for the very liberal support, that they have hitherto experienced in the cabinet business, and have the pleasure to acquaint their friends and customers that they have lately made an addition to their stock of the following valuable articles.

Superfine billiard Cloth of superior quality.

Bramah's and other Patent Locks of all descriptions.

Drawer handles, Nobs, Castors, &c. of very superior quality, commissioned by their own particular directions.

Mahogany of large dimensions, lately arrived per Ship Hannah.

Planks of extraordinary dimensions, capable of making table tops without a joining, from Penang per Brig Johnny.

Satin wood, plank and logs, of the largest dimensions, from Ceylon.

Looking Glass plates, 16 by 12 and 16 by 20 inches.

Billiard Tables, maces, cues, &c. made, repaired or new covered.

Packing cases of deal, made on the shortest notice, and a quantity of half chests always kept ready.

Doors, Windows, Venitians with or without frames, with locks, hinges and fastenings, complete for gentlemen who may be building at outstations.

Gentlemen desirous of having good mahogany dining tables, or those made with a single plank in the top, had better make early application, as there are only a few planks fit for these purposes.

N. B. A few prime Norway deck deals for sale, 33 feet long and 3 inches thick.

Bombay, 12*th December* 1818.

JOHN YEATES,
LATE PARTNER WITH
Baxter and Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that his NEW ROOM in Apollo Street, opposite the Admiralty House, will be opened on MONDAY next, the 14th Instant, with a general Assortment of Europe Articles.

Bombay, 12*th December* 1818.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a LARGE LOT of SUPERIOR ARAB HORSES per Ship Fazel Karim.

Bombay, 12*th December* 1818.

Ferrar & Eduljee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At their Rooms
IN MEADOW STREET
On TUESDAY next the 15th instant,

SUNDRY articles of Household Furniture, a few articles of plate, a single pole tent, 6 Pack Bullocks, a quantity of Books, amongst which are a number of valuable military works, the property of an officer leaving India.

At 12 o'Clock will be sold a Persian Grey-hound and pup &c. &c.

Bombay 11*th December* 1318.

Ferrar & Eduljee
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY & TUESDAY the 28th and 29th Instants

THE ENTIRE Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, China, Glass and Earthen-ware; together with Chariot and Horses, Baroche and Harness; Saddle-horses; a choice cellar of Wines &c. &c. &c.

The property of H. E. Sir Miles Nightingall, at his House at Tarela. Particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement, and printed Catalogues will be distributed prior to the sale.

Bombay 12*th December* 18.8.

Boyce, Kempt & Co.

HAVE just received for sale from the Proprietor in London, a grand Series of Silver and Bronze Medals, commemorating British Victories. Each set is enclosed in an elegantly gilt red morocco case of a portable size; and accompanying the set is an historical and critical description of each medal.

BOYCE, KEMPT and Co. have also received a few Medals in Silver and Bronze of the late Princess Charlotte.

Bombay, 9*th December* 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ZOBEDA BEEBEE, Widow of the late Mahomed ABDULLA DHOWJEE of Bombay Mahomedan deceased, has mortgaged with RAMA BAPSIA Bhundaree, a Range or Chawl of 1 story situate near the Mosque of Jewor Esrail in the neighbourwood of Husson Nalkhandia. The above property built by the late Mahomed Abdulla Dhowjee and allotted to her for her Subsistence. Any Person or Persons having claim, inheritance or prior mortgage on the same, he or they are hereby required to make the same known to the mortgagee within 7 days from the date hereof; otherwise they will be precluded.

Bombay, 11 *Dec.* 1818.

For Sale,
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE

BLANK forms of POWERS OF ATTORNEY for receiving dividends on India Stock &c.

FOR SALE
An improved
ESTATE
AT
Umbroley,
THE PROPERTY
OF THE LATE
R. S. KITSON Esq.
ELIGIBLY SITUATED
ON THE PUBLIC ROAD
Near Cawasjee Patel's Tank
ABOUT TWO MILES FROM TOWN
CONSISTING OF

A Substantial DWELLING HOUSE, 64 feet in breadth, 38 feet in depth and two stories in height; with extensive out-offices.

A new built DWELLING HOUSE of two stories, 54 feet in breadth and 34 feet in depth; with suitable out-offices.

About five thousand seven hundred square yards of ground, with 103 Cocoanut trees, various other fruit trees, and a well of good water: the whole of the property enclosed with a chunam-built wall.

Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. W. and D. West, the Executors.

Bombay 5*th Dec.* 1818.

A CARD

BOMBAY
NEW ESTABLISHMENT
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF
Young Ladies.

IT having been suggested that an Establishment opened upon an œconomical plan in Bombay, would undoubtedly meet with success; Mrs. HUNT in consequence submits the following, most respectfully, to the notice and consideration of PARENTS and GUARDIANS of CHILDREN.

Her present dwelling will accommodate TWENTY YOUNG LADIES; and the plan of Education will be conducted on the same principles as Schools of the first consequence in England; which Mrs. HUNT will perform, without the aid of Masters, on the undermentioned terms, viz.

Board, English Language grammatically, Writing and Arithmetic, Plain Needle Work, and Embroidery in Silks, in Landscape, Fruits and Flowers,—Rs. 25 per Mensem, which includes (Medical Attendance excepted) every charge of the Seminary.

			PER MENSEM.
Lessons on the Forté Piano, to Boarders,			20
Ditto	in	Drawing,	10
Ditto	in	Dancing,	10

Bombay, 7*th November* 1818.

Notice is hereby given to

ALL those who are indebted to, or holding property belonging to the estate of the late Color Serjeant BOYD of His Majestys 84th Regiment, deceased Camp Hoobley 10th November, to state their Claims, and pay their debts to Mr. S. CONDUCTOR HOLMES (now doing duty with Brigadier Gen. PRITZLER'S field force) one of the executors named in his Will.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of MARIA CARVALHO, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased, widow and administratrix of the late DOMINGOS CARVALHO, also deceased, may be granted to ALEIXO CARVALHO the nephew and adopted Son of the said deceased. Bombay 4th day of December, 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been this day made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay that Letters of administration of the Estate and Effects of WILLIAM TOWNSEND JONES, late of Bombay, Esquire, deceased, may be granted to Mrs ALEXANDRINA SINCLAIR JONES, the widow of the said deceased.

Bombay 4th, day of December 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of COLONEL RICHARD MABERT, late in the military service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Register for the time being of the said Court (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay, 4th December 1818.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION in the Island of Sumatra, near Bencoolen, called Bantongon, whereof the late WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just Debts and of certain Annuities, will be sold at Calcutta on the Twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen, to the highest bidder, at Auction by Messieurs GOULD and CAMPBELL, where a Copy of the said Will may be seen; together with the Copies of the Title Deeds of the said Estate and the Conditions of Sale.

The Title Deeds and a Copy of the said Will; together with Conditions of Sale, may be also seen at the Office of the Hon'ble Company's Attorney, at Calcutta; also Copies of these Documents may be seen at the Hon'ble Company's Attornies' Offices, at Madras and Bombay.

The Plantation is situated on the Babattang Stream, with the Village of Bantongon at its entrance from which it derives its name, and is distant about ten miles from the Settlement of Fort Marlborough. The extent of the Estate is very considerable, but the deep ravines and impenetrable jungles which form a great part of it, and the uncertainty of its boundary on the North East towards the Hills preclude the possibility of furnishing at present an accurate statement of the quantity of Land it contains. The cultivated part of it however may be estimated at 24 acres. The Ground according to the Title Deeds is bounded on the West, by the road leading to the Hon'ble Company's Plantation, on the South towards Sillibar by the Village of Bantongon, and on the East by the Rivulet of Babattang, and on the North East towards the Hills, the boundary is uncertain and undefined.

It appears from the latest accounts received at Calcutta, that a very considerable number of the Nutmeg Trees which have been transplanted, are in a thriving state, that about two thousand Nutmeg plants will be fit for transplanting in about a year, and that all the Clove Trees of which there is a considerable number, are in a very flourishing condition, and it is believed that the Plantation is capable of being rendered very productive and valuable.

The particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation, may however be more fully learnt by an application to the Government at Bencoolen.

The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of Purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, at Calcutta, to whom the Estate of the said Walter Ewer is largely indebted under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, and is to be paid immediately upon the execution of the Deeds by the said John and Walter Ewer, the elder and younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator, and whatever claim or interest the said United Company may have to the above mentioned Estate and Plantation, or to any part of it, they will duly give a release for, if required, to the Purchaser.--Dated the 23d day of September 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 4TH DECEMBER 1818.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

THE Right bHon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Colonel Huskisson, commanding in andeish, of Capt. William Hore of His Majesty's 67th Regt. to be his Brigade Majo,r vice Campbell deceased—Date of appointment 23d Nov. 1818.

Bombay Castle, 5th December 1818.

The undermentioned Gentlemen cadets for Infantry, who arrived in the Castle Forbes on the 29th Ult., having produced certificates from the secretary at the East India House of their appointments for this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign from the date of their arrival.

William Keys,—John Forber,—Thos. Marshall,— harles F. Elderston,—James P. Boswell,—William Rollings.

Bombay Castle, 7th December 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major Gen. Henry Parker Lawrence, commanding the province of Guzerat, to visit the Presidency, for a period of one month.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Assist. Surgeon James Mitchell on the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

Captain H. A. Hervey of the 7th Regt. N. I. and Barrack Master in the Northern Division of Guzerat, is allowed a furlough to sea on sick certificate, for a period of six months from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to the Presidency granted on the 19th of Oct. to Lieut. Colonel Imlack C. B. commanding at Malwan, is extended to the 20th Instant.

Bombay Castle, 10th Dec. 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in council has been pleased to cancel that part of the General Order of the 20th of February 1811, which directs all advances to officers belonging to the Establishment of Fort Saint George to be made on receipt; and to require all officers of the Madras Army to deliver in regular abstracts for the period for which they may desire their Pay, in the same manner, as is directed by the Pay Regulations of that Presidency Pages 1 and 2, the last Pay certificate being attached to the several abstracts.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

DECEMBER 12, 1818.

By the arrival of the American ship Braganza, Capt. Newcombe, from New York, we have been, through the kindness of the Capt. and the good offices of a friend, put into possession of various American papers down to the 1st August. They do not teem with articles usually deemed highly interesting. Those of the greatest political moment, are a few particulars relating to the hostile occupation of part of the Floridas by the American forces under General Jackson, and the determination of the president of the United States to restore to the Spanish authorities, the city of Pensacola and the other posts taken by the American General; under an express demand, however, that in future the treaty of 1795 be strictly fulfilled. The principal article of that treaty, on the strict execution of which the president rigorously insists, stipulates, that the two powers "shall by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony amongst the several Indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and, the better to obtain this effect both parties oblige themselves, expressly, *to restrain, by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary; so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory;* nor will the United States permit their last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of his catholic majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatever."

The non observance of this article is the alleged cause of the violation of the Spanish boundaries. We have, in the absence of more interesting matter, made such extracts from the American papers, as will put our readers in full possession of all the information relative to these proceedings, which has reached us.

It is impossible in the relative situations of the North American United States and Spain, the one powerful and energetic, the other weak exhausted, and unable to cope even with its own turbulent colonies, not to view with a very considerable degree of jealousy any acts of the former tending to separate a portion of her dominions from the latter. In the present instance, the occupancy of the Spanish territory by General Jackson, seems to have been quite unauthorised by the American Government, and the president, whilst he (so far as the statements in the public papers enable us to judge,) deems the conduct of the General sufficiently justified by the necessity of the case, has ordered the restitution of the forts taken possession of. We do not therefore apprehend that a war between these powers will be the immediate consequence of General Jackson's late movements; but we are led to suspect, from the terms prescribed and the tone with which they are insisted or, that the American Government has it in contemplation, whenever a plausible occasion may present itself, to obtain possession of the Floridas.

We have also copied another paragraph which is extremely curious. It purports to be extracts of a manifesto published by some of the refugee French officers in America, on taking possession, AS SOVEREIGNS, of a tract of country within the boundaries claimed by the United States of North America, and of which they announce their intention to maintain the occupancy by force of arms.

The intelligence respecting the actual situation of either the royal or independent cause in the Spanish Americas, contained in these papers, is, with the exception of that which relates to Buenos Ayres & Chili, extremely vague and unsatisfactory; our extracts will furnish a tolerably accurate specimen of this, and of the very different complexions which are given to the same events, according to the sources from which the accounts originate.

From Hayti, the latest accounts lead us to suppose that Christophe is about to attempt, by force of arms, to obtain the sovereignty over the whole of that island.

The other contents of these papers of the western World do not furnish any great supply of materials for filling the columns of the newspapers of the East, in the present ha[lf] time of dearth; but they indicate, howeve[r] state, which we contemplate with far great[er] pleasure than one accompanied with all th[e] glory and the bustle of active warfare—a mighty empire, enjoying the blessings of peace, with a population active and industrious, extending its trade & commerce on every side, rapidly encreasing in wealth, and cultivating the arts of civilized lief.

Amongst our extracts will be found a letter containing some data, and other interesting particulars relative to the extent, population, &c. of the United States.

The summer in America had been unusually warm, and in some districts the corps had suffered from the drought, but on the whole, the kind hand of Providence had showered down the blessings of an abundant harvest.

The seas swarmed with cruising vessels under independent flags, who were not very scrupulous or delicate in their mode of overhauling merchant ships, whatever flag these latter might carry.

By letters from Muscat received by the Faez al Karim, we are informed that a short time before the departure of that vessel, a cossid had arrived there from Sohar with dispatches for the Imaun. He gave out that a hundred Turkish cavalry had entered a fertile district called Boraimi in the neighbourhood of Ras al Khymah, and had taken possession of the country. This was in all probability a quiet uncontested cession.

A chawsh had been dispatched by the leader of this party and had arrived at Ras al Khymah to demand an unreserved and immediate restitution of the vessels and their cargoes captured by the pirates in the Red Sea.

The answer of the chief of the pirates was not known at the time of the Faez al Karim's departure, but as the ceded district above mentioned supplied many of the most pressing wants of the pirates in grain and articles of food, and as dissentions had crept into their society, it was thought that it was most probable the subjugation of these tribes will be easily and speedily effected. They are described as divided into opposite parties, at the head of one of which is the Governor of Ras al Khymah, Sheikh Hossan bin Rahmah; and the second is led by Shaikh Sooltan bin Suggur; a cooler, more calculating and sanguinary villian than whom has seldom existed.

The chief tribe (the Utoobees) of Bahrain had submitted to the power of the Porte willingly, and, as it would appear, without a single negative voice.

We shall rejoice if these late successes of the Turkish arms have the effect of extinguishing altogether these nests of pirates, but we fear the advantages obtained, will be of a temporary nature, and that the Joasmees will return to their ancient habits, the instant the coercive power is at a distance.

The H. C. Cruiser Teignmouth returned on Saturday last from a cruise off Porebunder; the pirate vessels had all left that coast, and there were none between Cutch and this port.

No vessel from England has arrived here since our last publication, and our stock of European news being exhausted, we have devoted a larger portion of our paper to the intelligence from America.

The papers of the other presidencies received during the last week are barren of news: nor have we received any intelligence from Ceylon of a later date than what we have already published.

His Excellency the Commander in chief with Lady Nightingall, and suite, accompanied by Mr. Bell, and Mr. Warden, returned to the presidency on Tuesday morning.

We are informed that Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall purpose to leave this country very early in January.

The free traders Batavia, and Castle Forbes, will sail direct for London about the end of the present month; & the General Graham early in the ensuing month.

The Hon'ble Company's extra ships Fairlie, and Henry Porcher, will be despatched hence in about 10 days; they load up on the coast and are expected to leave in all about the 20th of January.

Our advices from the coast state that the Lady Lushington from this port, sailed from Aleppee in prosecution of her voyage to England on the morning of the 24th ult.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ARRIVALS.—Assist. Surgeon Wm. Purnell.
Major J. A. Kempe, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.
Lieut. Farquharson, 5th Regt.
Assist. Surgeon Copland.
Major Clealand, Gr. Regt.
Lieut. Siordet, 3d Regt.
Lieut. Perrin, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieut. Mathews, 1st. Bat. 3d Regt.
Cadet J. Lloyd, Artillery.
Capt. G. Hutchinson, 1st Bat. 10th Regt.
Lieut. G. W. Sangster, 2d Bat. 9th Regt.
Capt. Boyce Combe, 2d Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. Col. Ewart, H. M. 67th Regt.
Cadet James Scott.
Capt. A. Scott, 6th M. L. C.
Cadet Thomas Lechmere.
Cadet Jas. Thomas, Infantry.
Lieut. A. Seymour, 2d Bat. 10th Regt.
Ensign J. Underwood 47th Regt.
Lieut. King, Bengal establishment.
Lieut. J. Cussans, M. Artillery.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Geo. Jervis, Engineers.
Ensign S. Turner, 2d Bat. 4th Regt.
Lieut. J. A. Crosby, 2d Bat. 5th Regt.
Lieut. Perrin, 1st Bat. 2d Regt.
Lieut. Mathews, 1st Bat. 3d Regt.
Major Hall, 15th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 2d Bat. 7th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Dec. 5th the H, C. Cruizer Teignmouth, Capt. George Walker, from Porebunder the 1st December 1818.
Do. do. Armed Boat Chacer, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Surat.
Do. 7th American ship Braganza, Commander H. S. Newcomb, from New York the 2d Aug.
Do. do. H. C. Extra ship Henry Porcher, Capt. James Patten Anstice from Bengal, left Sauger roads 6th Nov.
Do. 8th ship Fazel Karim, Captain J. Keys, from the Gulph of Persia the 6th Nov.
Do. do. H. C. Extra ship Fairlie, Capt. Thos. E. Ward, from Calcutta the 11th Nov.
Do. do. ship General Graham, Capt. Thos. Weatherhead from Calcutta the 9th Nov.
Do. 9th ship Jessy Capt. Alexander Landale, from Calcutta 9th Nov.

Passengers per Fairlie.

Lieut. Colonel, & Mrs. Ewart, His M. 67th—Capt. and Mrs. Eckford, N. I.—Lieut. Lockwood, 59th Regt.—Messrs. J. Lloyed, James Scott, James Thomas, Thomas Lechmere, *Cadets.*
Master F. Ewart, Master Eckford.

Passengers per Jessy.

Lieut. C. King, Bengal N. C.—Capt. T. Henderson,—Mr. H. Herman,—Mrs. Landale, and child.

Passenger per Fazel Karim.

Capt. A. Scott, 6th Regt. Mad. Cavalry.

DEPARTURES.—Dec. 6th ship Hannah, Captain J. L. Heathorn, to London.
Do. 11th ship Timandra, Capt. Jas. Baigrie, to London.

Passengers by Hannah.

Mrs. Prendergast, with Masters Charles G. and J. Alexander and Miss Mary Prendergast—Lieut. George Jervis, Engineers—Master Henry Wade—Miss Emily Atkins, Miss Harriet Atkins—Master Henry F. Barnes—Miss Matilda Ann Hall,—Miss Lydia Babington, Miss Mary Smith.

Passenger by Timandra.

Lieut. Lowry,—Mr. Hood.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 11, brig Wasp, H. Sartories, from Chittagong 1st Nov.
12, ship Ganges, G. East, from Columbo 20th Oct.
14, Arab ship Salbabole, Abdullah, from Muscat.
15, ship Cornwall, J. Oxley, from Liverpool 10th June.
Ship Mangles, R. Lurdner, from St. Helena, 16th August.
17, ship David Scott, W. Hunter, from England 10th May.
Ship Juliana, D. Kidd, from China 16th Sept.

PASSENGERS.

Per Ganges.

Fort Adjutant John Gill.
Capt. W. Deller, late Commander of the brig Industry.

Per Mangles.

Miss Sophia Bunn,
Miss Cauly,
Miss Fagg,
Miss Palmer,
Mr. Geo. Palmer, Cadet,
Mr. Chas. Rose, ditto,
Mr. Charles Oakley, Free Mariner.

Per David Scott.

FROM ENGLAAD.

Miss Isabella Carnegie,
Miss Francis Vanrenon,
Mis A Vanrenon,
Miss H. Campbell,
Miss H. Holcott,
Miss M. Holcott,
Miss S. Holcott,
Mr. J. Howell, Assistant Surgeon,
Mr. G. Cumine, Free Merceant,
Mr. A. C. Baillie, Cadet,
Mr. Thos. E. Jenkins, } Free Mariners,
Mr. C. Gale, }
Mr. W. Wise, }

FROM MADRAS.

Major McDonall, Madras Establishment,
Charles Carey Es; Bengal Civil Service,
Lieut. Nelson, of the Madras Artillery, died on board on the 24th October.

Per Juliana.

Mrs. C. Alley, } From Malacca.
Miss Alley, }

The Juliana parted company from the ship Auspicious, on the 2d November in lat. 11 .N.
The ship Maitland and brig Tweed had arrived at China.
Yesterday's Report announced the arrival in the river of the ship Duchess of Argyle, H. Cathre, from Ceylon the 21st of Oct.

PASSENGERS.

Captain Lyons,
Lieut. Jennings,
Lieut. Price,
Assistant Surgeon Heynes,
Lieut: Keene, Royal Artillery, and 314 Golandauze and Camp Followers.

The Duchess of Argyle left riding at Columbo, the transports, Maria, General Palmer, Fame, Marchioness of Hastings and Belle Alliance.
Two ships were in the offing, supposed to be the Lady Nugent and Forbes, transports.
The Maria and General Palmer were taken up to bring round the Flank Companies of H. M. 59th Regiment, to Fort William.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 13, H. C's. ship Dunira, M. Hamilton, from China.
14, Danish ship Henrietta Louisa, Duntzfelt, for Penang.
17, ship Euphrates, P. Mearing, from Bussorah.

ARRIVALS IN CHINA.

H. C. Ships	*Bombay Ships*	*Bengal Ships*
	Anne	Phillippa
Oswell	Lowjee Family	Juliana
Balcarras	Bannerman	Zenobia
Marquis Huntley	Sulimany	Syren
Scaleby Castle	Milford	Maitland
	Castlereagh	Tweed

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On Saturday last by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Bombay, Lieut. Col. Hessman, of the Artillery, to Miss Isabella Glencairn Hawkins, third daughter of Samuel Hawkins, Esq.
DEATH.—At Panwell, on the 7th Dec. 1818. Sub-conductor, Francis Ward, of the Ordnance Department, aged 28 years, leaving an afflicted widow and three female children to mourn their loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 13th Nov. the Lady of Capt. Rainey Commanding the Governor General's Body Guard, of a daughter.
At Choringee, on the 10th Nov. the lady of Col. White of a daughter.
On the 15th Nov. the lady of Captain Edward Toussaint, of the Ship Pascoa, of a daughter.
On the 8th Nov. Mrs. William Clark, of a son.
On the 10th Nov. Mrs. William Phillips, of a son.
At Kishnagur, on the 8th Nov. Mrs. Faddy, of a son.

MARRIAGES.—At Bankeepore, (Patna) on the 30th Oct. Richird Milbanke Tilghmam, to Miss Caroline Fleming.
At Sooltanpore, (Oude) on the 3d Nov. Lieut. J. O. Clarkson, 21st, to Miss. Price, daughter of Lieut. Col. J. Price.

DEATHS.—On the 7th Nov. Thomas Baring Sealy, second son of Major C. Sealy, of the Artillery.
On the 10th Nov. of the Cholera Morbus, Sophia, the daughter of Mr. Charles Christiana, aged nine years.
The wife of Mr. J. G. Verboom, aged eighteen years.
On the 15th Nov. Miss Isabella Thomas, daughter of Major William Thomas, of the 13th Regt. Native Infantry.
At Serampore, on the 15th Nov. of the Cholera Morbus, Miss Mary Richardson, the only daughter of Doctor Richardson, of the 2d Regt. N. I. now at Barrackpore.
At Bankeepore, on the 3d Nov. of the Cholera Morbus, Duncan Mackintosh, Esq.
At Ghurra Kotah, on the 21st Oct. Mr. Alexander Donald, Acting Deputy Commissary of Ordnance with Brigadier General Watson's Division of the Army.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—At Quilon, on the 15th Nov. the lady of Col. Sewell, of a son.
DEATHS.—At the Presidency, on the 22d Nov. Theodosia, daughter of the Rev. C. Rhenius.
On the 21st Nov. Henry, the infant son of Henry Sewell, Esq. C. S.
On the 30th Oct. last, in General Smith's Camp, of the prevailing Epidemic, Joseph Barrell, Esq. Paymaster in H. M. 22d Dragoons. A Gentleman whose mild and amiable manners had endeared him to society, and whose premature death is sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.—His widow and son, have in an affectionate husband and fond father, to deplore an irreparable loss.
On the 10th Nov. Mr. S. Van Mispelaar.

Madras Intelligence.

It appears from the following communication, that the Storm of last month extended to a greater distance at Sea than has hitherto been supposed

COCHIN, THE 9TH NOVEMBER 1818.

"The brig Griffin, Capt Biscon, fitted out by Mr. Savane, from the Isle of France the 12th of September, was obliged to enter the river of Cochin on the 3d instant, in consequence of a Storm she experienced at sea, in the night between the 23d and 24th of October last—in Lat. 7d. 30m. N. and Long. 74 40 East. The wind blew during the twelve hours with great violence—and this vessel leaks so much, and is in so disabled a state, as to prevent her putting to sea again. Mr. Savane, was on board, and both himself and the crew are safe, and in health at this place."

From the foregoing it appears, the Griffin was 400 miles, S. W. b W. from Madras, at the time she encountered the storm.

[*Cour. Gazette Nov. 26th 1818.*

"It is stated, that the Reverend Jeremiah O'Finn, having arrived at New South Wales, with the Commission of Vicar Apostolic, Governor Macquarie not only refused to recognise this Commission, but immediately ordered the bearer of it to quit the Settlement; and on his absconding to evade the order until reference should be made to Europe, the place of his concealment being discovered, he was marched down to the place of embarkation, and sent on board a Ship which sailed for England the same day; it also appears, that 500 free settlers—inhabitants of Sydney—had addressed a remonstrance to the Government, in behalf of the Roman Catholics of that place."

[*Gov. Gaz. Nov. 24.*

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Major General Ross Lang, Mr. R. Woodward, writer Bengal Establishment.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.		]— Nov. 18, 1818. —[	SELL.	
Rs.	Ans.	Six per Cent. Loan	Rs.	Ans.
6	8	Obligation Disc.	7	0

"You write me for information. I cannot give it you very correct, but you shall have what I know, and as I have correspondents in General Malcolm's Camp near Indore (which is the principal place for intelligence,) there may be something new.

You have heard all about the submission of Bajee Row and his subsequent departure for Hindostan, but I think the following is as nearly as possible the present state of affairs.

Every hope of the Marhattas rising to power again in their federal character, seems to have been put an end to, by the late progress through Malwa towards Hindostan, as a voluntary exile, of their late sovereign; and indeed one Chief only of that nation remains who can be called independent.

That Chief (Dowlut Rao Scindia) has been compelled by circumstances to pursue a course quite contrary to both his personal and national feelings, and he seems now perfectly sensible of the ruin he has escaped by doing so. Raised into importance by the fall of others, he will not venture upon hostilities with a Government with whose means of destroying him, he is so fully aware. The orders he has lately given to his Amildars in the West of Malwa, to attend to all the commands of Brigadier General Malcolm, and to keep agents at his Head Quarters; the attentions paid to these orders, the solicitations made for our aid in the settlement of disputes, and the suppression of petty rebellions in Scindia's districts; combined with the character of that intercourse, which we hear has of late subsisted between that Prince and the Acting Resident, Captain J. Stewart, appears to put an end to all apprehension of his going to war. The loose nature of rule and the actual condition of his Country is such, that this event would seem difficult to be avoided, unless he reposes (as at present he seems much inclined to do) more confidence than he did before in the aid & friendship of the British Government.

The territories of Mulhar Rao Holkar have enjoyed uninterrupted tranquillity since the peace of Mundisore, and are rapidly recovering their prosperity. Nothing can wear a better prospect than our connection with this state at present, and besides the possession of Candeish, the advantages it has given us already in the prosecution of our efforts to settle the Country, are very great.

Appah Sahib, Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, who unfortunately made his escape from the Officer entrusted with his person, continues amid the Maha Deo Hills, to keep alive a spirit of hostility among the inhabitants of that quarter, and the destruction of Captain Sparke's party gave a momentary triumph to his adherents; but that impression has been completely dispelled by the late brilliant successes of our detachments. There are some hopes, from an overture Appah Sahib made to Brigadier General Malcolm, that he may give himself up and proceed to Hindostan, where we understand Lord Hastings has offered him a liberal provision. If he does not, his obstinacy may disturb the tranquillity of the Country for a short time, and protract a petty harrassing warfare; but both his personal character and means are too contemptible, to cause under any circumstances serious danger or extended war.

The Rajpoot States in Malwa have undergone so wonderful a change that they hardly yet appear to know whether they are awake or in a dream. The great impression however of our actual power, and the strong recollection of the oppression of the Marhattas, from which we have relieved them, may be relied on as motives to prevent their entering into any combination against us; while the example of numbers of this class, who have benefitted in the late war, will act as the strongest incentive to make them zealous Allies of the British Government in the event of another rupture between it, and any other state.

Not a musket has been fired in the Western parts of Malwa for four months. The Province of Oundwarah which was settled in May, not only remains in a perfect state of tranquillity, but its freebooters, who have so long been the scourge of Malwa, have accepted pardon and become cultivators. The same change has been effected in most of the plundering tribes near the Nerbudda; and there is every prospect, that the tranquillity of that quarter (which has long been the very vortex of anarchy,) will not be again disturbed.

An Impostor calling himself Mulhar Rao Holkar, supported by some Arabs, and discontents, has been endeavouring to disturb the tranquillity of the country, and has collected a few troops in the wilds and jungles of Pertaubghur; but the advance of our detachments in that direction, and the decisive measures which have been adopted by Brigadier General Malcolm, will, we have little doubt, soon oblige his followers to disperse and take refuge in their jungles.

The Pindarries are completely annihiated, Seetoo is the only Chief who has not given himself up, but he is completely shut out from Malwa. He has just left the Santporah range of Hills with about sixty horse, and is gone to join Appah Sahib in the Maha Deo Hills.

There has, I understand, been a great assembly of Rajahs and Chiefs in General Malcolm's Camp. Among others the famous Nadir Bheel, who has long plundered that quarter, came in. The day after his arrival at Mhow, some other Bheels plundered three or four bullocks and horses; he immediately in compliance with General Malcolm's request, dispatched some of his people to discover the perpetrator of his outrage, and the following day they returned with the head of the person borne in a net by his relation, who was made to present it to the General as a Nuzzar.

You may suppose that they do not anticipate much serious work at Mhow, as they are all busily engaged in Reviews and in preparing for the Races, which will take place early next month. They also look daily for the arrival of Holkar's Court at Indore, which it is expected to reach on the 1st or 2d of November.."

We were indebted to an intelligent correspondent for the following articles of local intelligence.

"Brigadier General Arnold has got possession of Checherowley, which is about 6 marches to the North West of Carnaul, and every thing is settled in that quarter. The 1st Regiment of Cavalry, and the 2d Battalion of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry are on the return to Muttra, where they are expected to arrive about the 10th of next month.—Joud Sing the proprietor of the Checherowley, is at Lahore in the service of Runjeet Sing. He is spoken of as a very gallant Soldier and is high in favour with that Chief. He commanded the storming party at the late capture of Moultan, and a force is now preparing to proceed under his command against Cashmere, which it is supposed will become an easy capture in the present distracted state of the Kingdom of Kabul. The report of Runjeet Sing's death was a fabrication, perhaps for some political purpose, but I apprehend the death of Mahmood Shah, is true, for Sujaat-ul-Mulx who has for some time resided at Lodiana, lately decamped very privately, and is gone as supposed, to Kabul, to endeavour to recover that Kingdom. Soomut Sing the Rajah of Bickanore, is really dead—but as that little state enjoys the protection of our Government, this event is not likely to cause any disturbance. The legitimate heir will of course succeed.—The whole of the Takoors in the Jeipore Country have at length been brought into subjection to the Rajah, and all is peace and quietness in that quarter;—this promises fair to continue. The Joudpore state is in great anarchy, but Sir David Ochterloney at the earnest request of the Rajah is shortly to proceed to regulate the affairs of that distracted Country. Bajee Row is proceeding direct to Muttra, where he is expected to arrive about the 15th of November, after he passes down, Scindia's Pilgrimage to that place is expected to take place. A small body of Arabs have got into Holcar's Territory, and are raising disturbances on the Southern frontier of Podypore.—Captain Caulfield with a small force is gone in quest of them. Scindia's Territory is in a state of great anarchy, his troops mutinous

and nothing but insubordination and disorder prevail throughout. He seems quite incapable of remedying the abuses of his Government, and it is supposed must take a Subsidiary British force to preserve the little authority that remains to him. His old Minister Gokul Parruck Jee, resides at Binderabund, busily employed in making his peace with Heaven."

On the occasion of H. M. 24th Dragoons embarking at Cawnpore for the Presidency, the following Order was issued.

Cawnpore, Tuesday, 8th Oct. 1818.

Field Army Orders, by Major General Marshall, Commanding in the Field.

Head-quarters, Cawnpore.

Assistant Commissary General Lieut. Spiller having reported the boats in readiness for the conveyance of His Majesty's 24th Regt. of Light Dragoons, Colonel Newberry will be pleased to embark the Corps on the morning of the 10th instant, and proceed towards the Presidency, in conformity with the orders of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Major General Marshall upon issuing the foregoing order of embarkation, cannot help remarking the deep regret manifested by all ranks (European and native,) at the approaching departure of his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons.

The Major General having served in the Field Army with this distinguished Regiment nearly eighteen years, is well able to pronounce upon, and to fully appreciate the admirable system of conduct which has justly gained for this corps such general respect and esteem. It has been the cordial and exemplary conduct of the officers in Society, combined with the strict harmony that has ever prevailed among themselves, which has secured to them the favourable opinion and esteem of all who have become acquinted with them during their long services in India. And it has been that excellent and efficient style of discipline for which this regiment has been at all times eminently distinguished, and upon which it has been so often the Major General's pleasing duty to report, that has commanded upon every occasion sentiments of the highest admiration from supepior authority.

To their general love of Justice, and to their liberal and humane treatment of the natives, must be attributed that feeling of regret which this class of people are sensibly impressed with on the departure of the corps, so that by both (Europeans and natives,) will it be long held in grateful remembrance—such have been the cause and such the effect, calculated to give a just feeling of pride to every officer and private, who has had the honor to serve in his Majesty's 24th Light Dragoons in India.

The Major General in conclusion begs to assure them individually and collectively, that they are no less respected by him for their virtues in private life, as men, than they are admired and esteemed by him for their able, gallant, and distinguished conduct as officers and soldiers.

(Signed) W. N. FOUNTAIN,
In charge of the Dep. Adjt. G.'s Office.

We understand that the following Ships have been taken up for the service of Government.

For the conveyance of H. M. 24th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

Waterloo, H. Moor, 420 tons at £20 per man.

Charles Mills, J Jackson, 590 at 196 Sa. Rs. or 24-10 per man.

For the conveyance of Gunnies and Metals, to Bombay.

Edmondstone, J. Laind, 550 tons, at 8 per bale for the Gunnies, and 30 per ton for the Metals.

For the conveying of Troops to Colombo.

Susan, J. C. Collingwood, 567 tons 22,000 Sa. Rs.

Eliza, C. Cornish, 375 tons 15,000.

It is stated that the ships Liverpool and Aurora, which were destined to convey the remainder of the 59th Regiment to Columbo, but subsequently rejected, in consequence of the destination of the Regiment being altered, have since been engaged for the conveyance of the 3d Bar. of Volunteers, the former for the sum of 22 000 Sa. Rs. and the latter 24,000 The arrangements for the Ceylon expedition are now closed, for which service twenty-six transports have been employed.

We further learn, that the ship Triumph, R. W. Bean, of 520 tons, has been engaged for the sum of 20,000 Rs. for the conveyance from Bombay of the detachment of H. M. 67th Regiment, lately arrived on the Indiamen.

It is gratifying to observe that, in the present distressed state of the shipping of this Port the service of Government should require the employment of no less than thirty-six Ships within the last six months. This circumstance has no doubt alleviated in a great measure the suffering of the Ship Owner.

The following are the destinations of the Indiamen now lying in the river, with the intended periods of their departure.

The Prince Regent and Marchioness of Ely, for England, in the latter end of the month.

The Warren Hasting and Asia, for Madras and Ceylon, about the 20th December.

The General Hewett and Lord Keith from the Coast and Madras, about the 20th Dec.

The Asiell and Phœnix for England, early in January.—Guard.

[*India Gazette, November* 16*th.*

The Juliana, has arrived from China, which she left some time in September.—We understand the commercial intelligence which she brings is not of a nature to offer any consolation, under the late bad accounts from England. Both Cotton and Opium, have fallen considerably in price at Canton.—It is reported that an American vessel from Valparaizo had reached Macao, with accounts of another battle in which the Royalists had been victorious, and which had again restored Chili to the Royal Yoke.

[*Sup. to the Asi. Mir. Nov.* 18, 1818.

ASIA.

China.—By the arrival of the ship Juliana, Captain Kidd, from Canton, we have been put in possession of information from that quarter up to the date of September, though just before this arrival, our news from England was of a later date than that from China by nearly a month. The importation of about eight lack of treasure, which have been brought by this ship, will be a considerable relief to the previously existing embarrassments among the mercantile community here, occasioned by the scarcity of specie in the money market. By this occasion we learn that Sir Theophilus Metcalfe had been confirmed as President of the Select Committee, or Chief of the H. C. Supercargoes at Canton, and that there was nothing which at that period affected the tranquillity of the Chinese Empire, either in politics or commerce. The Hong merchants, it is said, were about to impose an additional duty on cotton and other articles of trade imported by foreigners, in order to raise the sum of 300,000 tales, to be presented to the Emperor, but the Supercargoes, it is added, had already remonstrated against this measure, and it was confidently hoped that their remonstrance would be attended to, and the proposed increase of duty not levied. The articles of Nautical and Commercial Intelligence which were brought by this occasion, will be found detailed under their respective heads.

[*Cal. Journal, Nov.* 20*th*

The surrender of Guirah-kota, a fort near the Nerbudda, and to the South-east of Saugor, took place on the 30th ultimo. Brigadier General Watson had opened a battery upon the enemy six days before, which continued to play with considerable effect within the walls, and at length intimidated the garrison to such a degree that they offered to abandon the works, on condition of being allowed to retain possession of their arms. The official details have not yet been received: but it is said that several of our Artillery-men had been unfortunately killed by the accidntal explosion of a magazine.

[*Govt. Gaz. Nov.* 19.

AMERICAN EXTRACTS.

JULY 4, 1818.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Philadlphia Democratic Press, dated

St. Thomas, 11th June, 1818.

"We have positive news here, that about a week ago, the independent gen. Bermudas, attacked Cumana with all the force he could get together, and was totally defeated. In the late battle near Calaboza, the independents were completely routed. Bolivar is missing, and the general Morillo has offered a reward for him deal or alive. It seems that the independents in that quarter are routed every where, and I really fear that that independence which has already cost so much blood, and caused so much misery in the struggle to obtain, is nearly at an end. The greater part of the country throughout Venezuela is almost ruined, and the number of its inhabitants greatly diminished. How Morillo will now act, is made a question by many, even his friends. They are apprehensive that he will return to the exercise of his habitual cruelty towards the vanquished.

"The independent Spaniards here have lost nearly all hopes; some reproach Bolivar, who, on the opening of the campaign, had 2,000 men, whereas Morillo had but 4,000, and very few cavalry. Of these but 2,500 were Spanish soldiers, the others Creoles, who would, it is said, have joined Bolivar on the first appearance that he could maintain himself, but they say that he did every thing to drive intelligent men from him, and acted with much haughtineess as the chief of the military and civil affairs. This has given great umrage, but it probably is with him, as it generally happens, when a man does not succeed, great fault is found, and great want of judgment, conduct, &c. is then ascribed to him. It seems that the rest of the independent army, chiefly mounted men, have taken the road to St. Fernandez de Apura. Morales pursues, and here it is supposed they will finally enclose themselves in Augustura, where they are already in want of every thing. I have been credibly informed that they have neither arms nor ammunition. One of the principal officers at that place, writes that they can only defend themselves, in case of an attack, at the point of the lance. What is worse, they have neither money nor produce to pay any one that would supply them. Under all these circumstances it is unaccountable that their admiral Brion is still at Mona, intercepting trifling Spanish vessels, when with his really respectable squadron he could perhaps relieve and reinforce his desponding friends. The independents here find great fault with him on this account.

From the Spanish Maine.—We learn from capt. Ingersoll, of the Alert, arrived last night, that nothing of any importance had occurred since the battle of Varinas, on the 20th or 21st of May, in which the royalists were victorious. It was impossible for gen. Morales to attempt the reduction of St. Fernandez (the principal post of the patriots) this season, on account of the rains having commenced on the Oroonooke, which had overflowed the plains. Morales had fallen back to Calaboza, where is was expected he would remain. Morillo was still at Valencia not having entirely recovered from his wounds. About the last of May, the patriot forces under Bermudas made an unsuccesful attack on Cumana. His loss was reported to have been from 150 to 200 men, and two pieces of artillery. Bolivar, with from 4000 to 5000 men, (chiefly colored) was at St. Fernandez. On the 17th, a patriot colonel named Moralles, was led outside the gates, shot, and afterwards suspended from a gallows; and two others were shot the same day, one at Carraccas, and the other at Porto Cavello. They were said to have been taken by surprise in a battle fought about the first of May, wherein the patriots lost between 5 and 600 men killed and taken prisoners. Morales is said to have been the commandant at Laguira, when the patriots had possession.

JULY 11, 1817.

From the Milledgeville Reflector. June 23.

From Pensacola.—Mr. Wm. Hambly, who acted as interpreter to gen. Jackson during the late campaign, arrived in this place yesterday, direct from Pensacola, on his way to Washington City, in company with some friendly Seminole chiefs. He states that on the day previous to the attack on Pensacola, the governor sent an officer to gen Jackson, remonstrating against his supposed intentions of attacking that place.—Jackson requested the officer to inform the governor that he would answer him next morning, still continuing his march for Pensacola, where he arrived at 9 o'clock next day, and took possession of the town without opposition.

JULY 18, 1818.

From the Philadelphia Democratic Press, of July 15.

We have just been favored with the perusal of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Hornet, from which we make the following extracts. The letter is dated," Puerto del Norto, Island of Margareta, in South America, June 17, 1818," and was brought to Savannah July 6, by an Independent Venezuelian schooner.

"There is, says the writer, a noble spirit of patriotism diffused through this island. Admiral Brion is here with his squadron, which consists of the Victoria 20 guns, a brig of 14 guns, called the Oronoko, and two schooners. Generals Arismendoz and Gomez are here.— A most distressing circumstance happened this morning to the patriots. A fine man of war brig mounting ten guns called the Indian Libra, mutinied, cut her cables and put to sea, having first set her officers ashore. This event [illegible] much uneasiness, as a strong Spanish squa[illegible] is before Cumana, which is only 15 miles fr[illegible] this.

"Cumana is closely besieged by the patriots and it is confidently hoped will surrender before many days. I am sorry to say that this place is badly defended, three or four guns is all they can muster, as for their navy it is without discipline. All the officers here are Irish, English and Scotch. They are very discontended and very poor. They say they have never received a cent in the service, and their clothing is almost worn threadbare. Some of them will soon leave the service if they are not better provided for.

"News has this morning arrived that Morillo has died of his wounds.

"Accounts have just been received from Bolivar, he is before Caraccas and doing well. The bones of the Spaniards are lying in heaps on our beach.

From the Savannah Republican, July 7.

From Margaretta.—The Venezuelian private armed schooner Carony, William Saund[illegible] master, arrived at this port on Sund[illegible]ay evening last. She left Margaretta on the 17th June, in company with admiral Brion's fleet, and the U. States sloop of war, the Hornet, capt. [illegible] Reed.—The squadron under Brion were bound to Bartholomews,—they intended touching th[illegible] for the purpose of convoying several transpo[illegible] that had on board near 2000 troops, to the Oronoko. The troops were from England, and had been landed at St. Bartholomews some time since. The patriots have in their possession the whole of the interior of the country as far down as Laguira. The Spaniards were fitting out an expedition to go against the patriots; a simultaneous attack by land and water was contemplated. Admiral Brion was making every exertion to prepare for the rencontre. It was supposed that in the course of 2 months the contest would be decided; and that it would result in favour of the patriots.

From the Baltimore Patriot, July 15.

Further particulars by the Congress.—By the Steam Boat, arrived this morning from Norfolk, we have been favoured by our correspondents with papers of that place from the 10th to the 13th inst. inclusive. We subjoin, from the Norfolk Beacon, some particulars in addition to those we published yesterday, brought by the Congress.

We learn, from unquestionable authority, that Cumana and Barcelona were closely invested by the Patriots, when the Congress sailed, the Royalists not daring to show themselves without their fortresses; and that no battle had recently been fought between them. The report therefore, via St. Thomas, given in our paper of Wednesday, that the "Patriot army under Gen. Bermudes had been defeated by the Royalists at Cumana,' is entirely without foundation.

Four regiments of British troops, with 25 pieces of cannon and 1700 stand of arms, had recently arrived at Margaritta as an auxiliary to the Patriot army, and been sent to the Oronoko. These regiments were all commanded by British Officers. A fine sloop of war of 20 guns, also commanded by a Lieutenant of the British Navy, arrived there a few days before the Congress sailed, for the purpose of joining the squadron of Admiral Brion, ortherwise cooperating with the Patriot forces, as might be most desirable.

The Patriot flag waved victorious wherever the Congress touched, and the idea of Spain ever being able to prostrate again the spirit of independence which animated all classes of society, was considered futile in the extreme. The respect and cordiality with which our Commissioners where welcomed by the public authorities and people, at all the places which they visited, and the high estimation in which the character and institutions of our government were every where held, gave a strong assurance that they properly appreciated the exalted privileges for the maintainance of which they had embarked their lives and fortunes.

The yeomanry of the country are represented as a hardy, independent race of people, and sufficiently intelligent for all the purposes of self government. A love of liberty is zealously inculcated among the rising generation and a martial spirit infused into their minds, which will be capable, if necessary, of seasonable application.

The accounts from the Spanish Maine are highly favorable to the patriot cause. It was reported that Morillo had died in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Calaboso. The desertions

(*Continued in the Supplement*)

B O M B A Y:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1818.

(Continued from the last Page.)

this qnarter among the patriots have ceased. argaritta is completely fortified and could repel ny attempt that the Spaniards could make on it. Jen. Arismendi second in command of the Seven United Provinces, has fixed his head quarters at Margaritta, from whence he directs the movements of the different patriot armies of Cumana, Barcelona, Caraccas, &c. Four complete British regiments have reached the army of Bolivar in Guayana, and have been incorporated with it. A formidable army is in the vicinity of Santa Fe de Bogota which it is expected will soon fall. Brion's fleet has been lately augmented by a frigate, and there is no doubt of a loan of four hundred thousand pounds having been negociated by the United ernment of the Spanish Maine, with the mer- of London.

al Artegas who has taken possession of the ack of Montevideo and Maldonado, is re- ed as a sincere freind to the patriot cause ould have been a zealous co-operator; but g ill treated by the Buenos Ayrean government, withdrew his friends, and took possession of that part of the River La Plate. Between the Buenos and Portuguese he has as much as he can attend to; the latter wishing to make the River the boundary. Artegas had an engagement with a party of Buenos Ayrean troops under Baron Oldenburg in which he was succesful.

JULY 8,

NEW ORLEANS, JUNE 11,

We were favoured at a late hour yesterday afternoon with copies of the capitulation of the Barancas, and of the general orders issued by the commander of the American forces on taking possession thereof; we hasten to lay them before our readers.

Proposal which the civil and military commandant of the province of West-Floridas make to his excellency Andrew Jackson, general in chief of the American army before the Fort St. Charles, Barancas.

1st. The fort of Barancas will be delivered to the troops of the United States under the following conditions.

Approved—with the exceptions made opposite each article, and possession given at one o'clock P. M. this day.

2d. The garrison of the fort of Barancas arch out to be transported to Havana, y and hour which shall be agreed up- l the honors of war, drums beat- h their arms and baggage. Those of the royal finance and of the connected therewith, shall also to the same destination.

roster shall be furnished of all ivil officers of the garrison of —the troops to march out as ex- article, their arms to be stacked the glacis, and left in possession rican army until the day of em- when they will be returned.

he Commandant of the province and the of his staff, of the artillery, engineers, the officers and troops, shall carry with them their arms and personal effects, and shall also have the liberty of disposing of their property of every kind, with perfect security of the purchasers.

Answer—All titles of property legally derived from the crown of Spain will be respected.

4th. The garrison shall be embarked on account of the United States. Every person of the military class or of the royal finance, shall receive, during the passage, such rations as are allowed to every grade by the regulations of Spain.

Approved—so far as relates to the transportation of the garrison and the Spanish rations allowed; provided, they do not exceed the American ration, in which case the American ration only will be allowed.

5th. A competent number of vessels shall be furnished for embarking the personal effects, papers and other property belonging to the commandant, officers and others in the royal employ, and particularly the papers of the secretary's office of the government existing in Pensacola, those of the department of the royal finance, and of the civil and military employs. These papers shall not be subjected to any inspection or recognizance under the pledge of their containing nothing foreign to the functions of the said persons.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished agreeably to established usage.

6th. The sick, wounded, and all those who are now or may fall sick, previous to the embarcation of the troops for the Havana, shall be maintained by the government of the United States until cured, and shall have the same privileges as the rest of the garrison: those who are in a situation shall be embarked at the same time with it, and shall be under the care of and attended by the surgeon and other individuals of the Spanish military hospital.

Approved.

7th The garrison of Pensacola and the prisoners as also those in the employ of the royal finance shall enjoy the same privileges of the garrison of Barancas, and shall likewise be transported to Havana, uniting the former to the latter, and all shall be lodged in the quarters they previously occupied in Pensacola, until the moment of embarcation for the port of Havana.

Approved—an estimate of the necessary transportation to be furnished and included in the estimate for the garrison of fort Barancas.

8th. During their permanence the United States will furnish to the king's store-keeper, under the requisite documents from the royal officers, such articles as they may stand in need of, or are not in the king's stores, to complete the rations of the troops, dependants, those in the king's employ, and their families, the re-imbursement thereof remaining subject to the decision of the governments of Spain and the United States.

Answer—An inventory of the provisions in possession of the Spanish commissary, to be forthwith furnished. The rations allowed subject to the limitations of the 4th article.

9th. The provisions actually existing in the king's store of Pensacola and Barancas, shall be transported to the former in order that they may serve for the said supply of rations.

Approved.

10th. A duplicate inventory shall be formed by the store-keeper, and such officer of artillery, as the commandant of this corps may name, and such other as may be appointed by the general of the troops of the United States, of the artillery, powder, military stores and other effects belonging to this department in Pensacola and Barancas.

Approved—Major Peters of the artillery, is appointed on the part of the American government.

11. Persons and property shall be respected, concessions and sales of land made by the competent authorities shall be valid and guaranteed by the American government, at whatever time they may have been made until the date hereof.

Answer—All titles legally derived from the crown of Spain, prior to this date, guaranteed and respected.

12th. The commandant of engineers shall name an officer who with another whom the general of the American army may appoint, shall form a duplicate inventory of the number and state of the royal edifices, in the same manner as is stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Sands, of the artillery, appointed on the part of the American government.

13th. The military officers and those in the service of all and the several departments, may embark with them their wives, children and slaves, in which number are to be included the families of those classes who may be absent. Those who have property to dispose of, or affairs to settle, may remain the time necessary for this purpose. The American authority shall afford them every protection during their permanence, and they shall enjoy the same privilege with the rest of the garrison in their embarcation for Havanna for account of the United States.

Inadmissable—so far as it regards transportation being allowed to the families of those officers not present, and servants not attending upon the officers and the families. Those individuals disposed to remain in the Floridas, will be respected and protected, in all civil and personal rights, and if not embracing the transportation allowed at the present period, they must furnish their own at a future period.

14. The store keeper general shall form an inventory of the small vessels and craft, and of the other effects under his charge, in the same way as stated for the department of artillery.

Approved—Lieut. Parkhurst, Q M. of artillery appointed on behalf of the American government.

15th. The officers and troops of this garrison, with their equipage shall be transported to Pensacola, where they shall remain as already stated until embarked for Havana.

Approved.

17th. The Alabama chief with his family now in this fort, and who has been reported to major Young, shall be included in this capitulation, and transported to Havanna.

Approved—His name to be entered in an article, and the Spanish government guaranteeing that he never returns to the Floridas.

18th. The Catholic religion, its ministers and the free exercise shall be maintained.

Answer—A free toleration to all religions granted.

19th. The capitulation is made under the confidence that the general of the American troops will comply with his offer of returning integrally this province in the state in which he receives it as stated in his official letter.

Approved—And the restoration made under the conditions expressed in general Jackson's communication to the governor of Pensacola on the 23d May, 1818.

20th. If any doubt should arise as to the meaning of any of the articles of this capitulation they shall be construed in the manner most favorable to the Spanish garrison.

Answer—The above articles to be interpreted agreeably to their literal and expressed meaning.

21st. The present capitulation shall be signed and exchanged by the general of the American army, and the commandant of this province as soon as possible and at latest by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, each returning their respective original.

Approved.

Fort of St. Charles, Barrancas, 28th May, 1818, 7 o'clock in the morning

(Signed) JOSEPH MASON,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg.

Additional articles which are to have the same force as the primary, and extended in compliance with what has been agreed upon.

1st. The name required of the Alabama chief is Opayhola. The commandant of this province engages in the name of his government, that the said chief shall never return to the Floridas.

Approved.

2d. If any vessels of war of H. C. majesty destined for this port, should arrive with a supply of provisions or money, they shall be freely admitted, as well as Spanish merchant vessel.

Approved.

St. Charles, Barrancas, 28th May, 1818, 5 o'clock. P. M.

(Signed) JOSEPH MASON,
(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Com'dg

Head Quarters, division of the south, Pensacola, May 29th, 1818.

Major-general Andrew Jackson has found it necessary to take possession of Pensacola. He has not been prompted to this measure from a wish to extend the territorial limits of the United States, or from any unfriendly feeling on the part of the American republic to the Spanish government. The Seminola Indians, inhabiting the territories of Spain, have for more than 2 years past, visited our frontier settlers with all the horrors of savage massacre; helpless women have been butchered, and the cradles stained with the blood of innocence. These atrocites, it was expected, would have early attractied the attention of the Spanish Government, and faithful to existing treaties, speedy measures adopted for their suppression.

The obligation to restrain them was acknowledged; but weakness was alleged, with a concession, that so far from being able to control the Spanish authorities were often compelled, from policy or necessity, to issue munitions of war to these savages; thus enabling if not exciting them to raise the tomahawk against us.——The immutable laws of self defence, therefore compelled the American government to take possession of such parts of the Floridas in which the Spanish authority could not be maintained. Pensacola was found in this situation, and will be held until Spain can furnish military strength sufficient to enforce existing treaties. Spanish subjects will be respected; Spanish laws will govern in all cases affecting property and person; a free toleration to all religions guaranteed, and trade alike free to all nations.

Col. King will assume the command of Pensacola as military and civil governor.

The Spanish laws so far as they affect personal rights and property, will be enforced. Col. King will take possession of the archives of the province, and appoint some confidencial individual to preserve them. It is all important that the recrds of titles and property should be carefully secured. He will cause an enquiry to be made into all the landed property belonging to the king of Spain, and have possession taken of it. The claims of property within the range of gun shot of Fort Carlos de Barancas will be scrupulusly examined into, and should they prove valid, a rent allowed, but possession in no wise given. This property is necessary to the United States, and under its laws may be held, an equivalent being paid.

The revenue laws of the United States will be established, and capt. Gadsden is appointed to act as collector, with full powers to nomiate such sub-officers as in his opinion will be necessary to the faithful discharge of the trust impossed on him. He will apply to the gover- of Pensacola for military aid in all cases where it may be necessary to correct attempts at illicit trade.

(Signed) ANDREW JACKSON,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.

A vessel entered yesterday at the custom house in this city, with a clearance signed "James Gadsden, acting collector of the port of Pensacola."

July 22 1818.

War of extermination.—Gen. Jackson in his last general order dated 25 miles west of Pensacola, has directed capt. M'Girt to scour the country between Mobile and Pensacola," putting to death every hostile warrior that may be found, preserving the women and children, and delivering them to the commanding officer at Pensacola."

From the Savannah Republican, July 9

It appears by a letter from brigadier general De La Torre, to Don Pablo Morrillo (which for want of room we are compelled to omit today) that he defeated on the 2d of May, at Camoruco the van guard of the patriot army, under the command of general Paez. The loss of the patriots is stated at 1000, and that of the royalists 100 killed and wounded.

Lake Erie Steam Boats.—We are advised, by a letter from one of the proprietors, that this boat will not go into regular operation before the first of next month. This boat for burthen, and power of her machinery, it is said will be inferior to none which has been built. The facilities of conveyance, by means of the steam boats on Ontario and Champlain, have also rendered a northern excursion from Albany to Niagara and Montreal, through those lakes, both pleasant and fashionable. No tour can afford grander and more varigated views; and although the distance is from 800 to 1000 miles, it is performed without fatigue in ten or twelve days.

July 29th 1818.

French exiles—A number of exiled French officers, to whom congress, feeling for their misfortunes, lately made a grant of land in the Albama territory, which they no sooner got possession of than they sold to speculators,

and moved off further south, on other lands belonging to the U. S. have, all at once, taken it into their heads to set up an independent military government for themselves, and pledged their lives to defend it bs force of arms against all the world. The bill of rights of these patriots, and their form of government, will be found in this evening's paper.

From the Democratic Press July 24

Mr. Binns—I send you for publication, some extracts from a manifesto, which has been published by the French Officers, who have lately established themselves on Trinity River, in the Province of Texas. It would seem from the tenor of the principles announced, that they have taken possession as sovereigns, with intention of erecting an independent power. They have constituted a military form of government, and declare it as their intention to justify their occupancy of the territory, by arms. It will be recollected, that many of those were the persons, to whom Congress granted a tract of land in the Alabama territory, on terms so very favorable. They have sold out their titles to speculators, and with the proceeds have been enabled to possess themselves, without leave or licence, of the tract they now occupy. The United States claim the Province of Texas to the Rio del Norte under the treaty for the purchase of Louisiana. The new Colony, is consequently included in our territorial jurisdiction, and their proceedings are in direct hostility to our laws,

[Translated for the Democratic Press.]

Camp D'Azile, Province of Texas.
May 11th 1818.

Re-united by a series of the same calamities, which have torn us from our homes, and scattered us suddenly in different countries, we have resolved to seek an asylum, where we may be able to recall our misfortunes, that we may draw from them useful lessons.

A vast country presents itself to us: a country abandoned by civilised men, where is only to be seen, some points occupied, or traversed by Indian tribes, who contented with the chase, leave withot cultivation, a territory as fertile as extended. In the adversity, of which we boast, far from its humbling our spirit, we exercise the first right granted to man, by the author of nature, in establishing ourselves on this land, to fertilise it by our labors and to demand from it the products, it never refuses to perseverance.

We attack no one; we have no hostile intentions. We ask peace and friendship with all who surround us; and will be grateful for the kindness, which will be extended to us. We will respect the religion, the laws, the manners, and the usages of civilised nations. We will respect the independence, the customs, the mode of life of the Indian nations, whom we will not restrain, either in their hunting or in any other point of their existence.

We will maintain with all those, to whom it will be expedient, social realations, and good neighborhood, as well as commercial pursuits.

Our deportment will be peaceful, active and laborious; we will be useful to the extent of our power; and will render good for good.

But if it be possible, that our situation be not respected, and that persecution may follow us to the deserts where we have sought a retreat, we ask it of all reasonable men; what defence would have been more legitimate than ours? It will be that of the must entire devotion. Our resolution is taken before hand. We have arms. The care of our preservation has forced it on us, to furnish ourselves with them, as men in our situation always have done. The land, on which we have placed ourselves, will behold us prosper or bravely die. There we will live honorably and free, or will find our tomb; and just men will grant a testimony of esteem to our memory. But we have a right to look for a more happy result, and our first care ought to be to merit the general assent, in tracing the simple regulations, which will be a guarantee of our dispositions.

We will name the place, where our colony is situated, Camp D'Azlie.

This denomination, in recalling to us our reverses, will also recal the necessity of fixing our destiny; of setting up anew our household gods; in a word of creating a new country.

The Colony, essentially agricultural and commercial, will be military for it preservation.

It will be divided into cohorts:

Each cohort will have a chief, who will be required to keep a register of the persons who compose it, and to preserve it in order.

A general register formed from that of the cohorts, will be kept by the Direction of the Colony.

The cohorts will be collected in the same place, that they may be the better protected from insult, and that each one may live tranquilly under the protection of all.

A Colonial Code shall forthwith be made to guarantee safety and property; to prevent and to repress wrongs; to secure the peace of just men, and to curb the evil intentions of the wicked.

AUGUST 1,

Pensacola—The following interesting article upon this subject is just received, and, we are glad to perceive, is in accordance with the opinions confidently advanced in this paper. If Spain can fulfil the condition of the Treaty referred to, well; if not, better. We say, again, it will terminate in our acquiring the Floridas, and that before many months shall have elapsed.

From the National Intelligence, July 27.

The President of the United States has, we understand, decided, that Pensacola, and the other Spanish posts, which have been taken by Gen. Jackson, in the Floridas, shall be restored to the Spanish authority; but with a requistion, that the King of Spain shall, hereafter, keep such a force in those colonies, as shall enable him to execute, with fidelity, the fifth article of the treaty between the United States and Spain. That article, so far as it affects this subject, is in the following words: "The two high contracting parties shall, by all the means in their power, maintain peace and harmony among the several indian nations who inhabit the country adjacent to the lines and rivers, which, by the preceding articles, form the boundaries of the two Floridas; and, the better to obtain this effect, both parties oblige themselves, expressly, to restrain, by force, all hostilities on the part of the Indian nations living within their boundary; so that Spain will not suffer her Indians to attack the citizens of the United States, nor the Indians inhabiting their territory; nor will the United States permit these last mentioned Indians to commence hostilities against the subjects of His Catholic Majesty, or his Indians, in any manner whatever."

On the strict execution of this article, on the part of Spain, it is understood that the President rigorously insists; and that it was the failure to fulfil it, which produced the necessity of crossing the Spanish boundary, during the present war with the Seminole Indians.

These tribes occupy the lands on the side of the line between the United States and Florida; much the greater part of them living within the limits of the king of Spain. They are neither citizens of the United States, nor subjects of the king of Spain. They owe no allegiance to the laws of any power. They cannot, therefore, be tried for treason on account of their levying war against either nation within whose limits they dwell. They are the owners of the soil which they occupy; hold at least a qualified sovereignty over it, and exercise, on all occasions, the right of making war and peace. To this purpose they are sovereign within the country which they possess; to this purpose the country is their country; and that country may and must, of necessity, become the legitimate seat of war, if the war cannot be otherwise terminated.

This consideration becomes the stronger, when it is remembered, that it was owing to the acknowledged incompetency of Spain to fulfil the stipulation of her treaty with us, by restraining the hostilities of the Seminoles, by force, that the United States were compelled to take up arms in their own defence. Yet such was the delicacy of our government towards Spain, that the first order issued to the general commanding in that quarter expressly forbade him to cross the Spanish line. This inhibition was repeated by a second order. But, as it was apparent, that driving the Indians beyond the limits of the United States, was doing nothing effectual to extinguish the war, since in falling back within the limits of Florida they were still at home, with all the means of incursion and annoyance which they possessed at the commencement of hostilities, a third order was issued, which authorised the American general, if the Indians should present themselves in body, beyond the line, to cross it, and attack them. Shortly after issuing this order, a massacre was committed by the Indians, which demonstrated that no alternatives were left for the United States, but to leave our frontier exposed to the mercy of the savages, or to carry the war into Florida, and thus do for Spain what she confessed herself unable to do for herself, by terminating by force the hostilities of these savages. A fourth order was, therefore, issued, to this effect to the American general; but by the same order he was expressly commanded, if the Indians should take refuge under a Spanish fort not to attack them in that situation, but to report the case to the department of war. Such has been the delicacy observed by the United States towards Spain; and no subsequent order it is understood, has been issued, to enlarge the authority of the American general.

In attacking the posts of St. Mark and Pensacola, with the fort of Barrancas, General Jackson, it is understood, acted on facts which were, for the first time, brought to his knowledge, on the immediate theatre of war; facts, which, in his estimation, implicated the the Spanish authorities in that quarter, as the instigators and auxiliaries of the war; and he took these measures on his own responsibility, merely. That his operations proceeded from motives of the purest patriotism, and from his conviction, that in seizing and holding those posts, he was satisfied by the necessity of the case and was advancing the best interests of his country, the character of general Jackson forbids a doubt. Of the importants facts alleged by him, satisfactory proof, it is understood, has been already furnished to the president, and proof of the other facts is confideetly expected. It is difficult to admit the belief that acts, so totally regardless of the amicable relations between Spain and the United States, so directly repugnant to the stipulation of the treaty above quoted, and in themselves, so hostile and even cruel, will be avowed and adopted by the king of Spain. We trust that they were the mere unauthorised acts of his agents. Bnt should they, contrary to all rational expectation be so avowed and adopted by that sovereign, there can be little doubt that the means of annoying us from that quarter will ere long taken from him by the decision of the competent authority, to be restored no more.

In the mean time, as Congress only have the power, under our constitution, of declaring war, and had made no such declaration against Spain, it is understood that the President does not conceive himself authorised to retain the Spanish posts, in as much as such retention would be an act of war. It is on this ground, we understand, that the resolution has been taken to restore the posts, and to demand from the king of Spain the punishment of those officers, whose improper conduct led to their seizure.

The President no doubt sees, in common with his countrymen, the great advantages which the United States would derive from the entire possession of the Floridas, but confessedly great as these advantages would be, he is not willing to gain them, but by the sanction of an Act of Congress To have retained these posts under present circumstances, would certainly have had the *eclat* of being a strong measure: but we hope never to see a President of the United States disposed to be stronger than the Constitution of his country; for that is the palladium of interests far more sacred, and of infinitely higher import to the general cause of human liberty, than any acquisition of territory, however vast or advantageous.

Notwithstanding this unexpected collision in the Floridas, we trust that the relations of amity between the two nations, will be preserved; nor can we abandon the hope, that their differences may yet be settled, on fair and honorable conditions. We may even indulge the hope, that the incidents which have grown out of the Seminole war, however adverse their tendency may have appeared to be, may contribute essentially to produce that happy result. Spain must see, and has practically confessed, her incompetency to maintain her authority in the Floridas, against the Seminoles and foreign adventurers; and we hope she will see that it will be much wiser for her to cede those provinces at once, than to attempt to hold them on the impossible condition of fulfilling her treaty with us; or, on the condition now brought home to her, by experience, of subjecting herself to perpetual collisions, and eventual losses, which she may now avoid with ease and honor to herself.

Pensacola, once more—The violent administration editors who think it would betray a want of zeal to wait till they are duly informed of the nature or existence of a measure before they support and applaud it, are completely gravelled at the step taken by the president in relation to Pensacola. Among those who appear the most disappointed and clamorous on this occasion, the Washington Gazette is particularly distinguished; but having indulged itself in railing through almost three columns, it is hoped it will experience the usual relief which this course usually brings with it, and will now be contented to wait a little while longer for a complete developement of the measures of the executive;—which, it is confidently believed, will be of a nature to command the universal approbation of the citizens of the United States, without regard to parties.

From Aux Cayes—By the arrival this forenoon of the schr. William and Mary, in 17 days from Aux Cayes, we learn, that 3 or days before she sailed, an order arrived from Port au- Prince, for all the troops to repair to the capital, for its defence against Christo, who, it was said, was in full march with his force, to attack that place. The order was immediately complied with, and the militia at Aux Cayes were compelled to do garrison duty.

Translated for the New York Evening Post

PROCLAMATION.

The king to the Haytians of the west and of the south.

HAYTIANS—The civil dissentions which have afflicted our country have always sensibly affected our paternal heart, and we have not ceased, and we will not cease, to use every effort to extinguish them without spilling the Haytian blood; that precious blood, with we ought to preserve for the defence of the country, against our common enemy.

When the only obstacle which opposed itself to our re-untion existed, the Haytian people witnessed the exertions that we made to conciliate and effect a peace. We did not hesitate to take the first step, and shall always ready to sacrifice our private interest happiness and welfare of our citizens.

At present there exists no obstacle to to the re-union of the people, and to the junction of civil war. We call upon the heads of families, and all the good people of Hayti who love their country, good order and tranquillity, to assist us with all their power, to bring about the re-union of the Haytians; to put an end to our dissentions without the effusion of blood, and to establish a new order of things, which may be just, reasonable, honorable and advantageous to all.

Our first duty and our greatest desire is to exert all our power for the happiness of the Haytian people, that they should enjoy all the advantages that they have a riaght to expect from a just and generous government; of introducing public instruction, and religion; courasging the arts and sciences, and extending the fostering hand to commerce and agriculture; but in order to do this effectually, tranquillity must first be restored throughout the interior.

We are informed that some evil minded persons, who desire to see the horrors of civil war renewed, have spread false reports, that, under the pretxt of visiting the kingdom, we intend to march an army against Port au Prince; whilst the true object of the circuit that we now make accompanied by our family is to inform ourselves of the situation of the people.

In order to do away these false which have only for their object to in minds of the Haytians, we have to prolong our abode in the city o The troops who occupy the lines come not to fight you, but rather brothers, who wish to live with terms.

Therefore, in order to leave n enemies of the public good, and t spread new reports, tending to ca upon our peaceable intentions; that no one may pretend ignorance claim the articles hereafter, which rigiously observed towards all those acknowledge or will declare in favour o re-union and of the royal & legimate author

Security to persons and property.

No one shall be called to account for past conduct.

All officers, civil and military, shall have their commissions restored to them.

We apromise the brightest honors and rewards to those who shall spontaneously acknowledge our authority, and shall show the most zeal and devotion in bringing about a prompt re-union.

The troops of the line will be kept up, clothed and paid. They will remain in their respective garrisons for the protection of the citizens, as well as the chiefs in their respective commands which they now hold.

We will give new orders to our General to respect the Haytians who will return to a sense of duty, and treat those as brethren and citizens who put themselves under the protection of our laws.

Given in our Royal Palace of St. Mark, the 9th June 1818. HENRY.

By the King

COUNT DE LIMONADE.

Sec, of State & Minister of Foreign Affairs.

WATERTOWN, July 27.

Bonaparte in Jefferson County.—On Monday last, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-king of Spain, arrived at the seat of M. Le Ray de Chaumont; and on Tuesday, he with his attendants, accompanied by M. Le Ray de Chaumont, passed through the village. He spent two hours in visiting the cotton factory, fulling mill, trip-harmer, paper mill, the park, &c and appeared highly gratified with the many-

...nessed in this vicini... ...enerally been compl...t... space of four years.

CHARLESTON, July 25.

...arrival yesterday of the sch, Eudora, ...gh E. Vincent, in 6 days from Ha... ...are put in possession of the very in... ...intelligence, that the Floridas have ...d by the Spanish Government to the ...ed States. This pleasing and highly im... ...tant information was communicated to ...ptain Vincent, the evening before he sailed. Capt. Bonell, of the sch, Mary-Ann, of ...port, who had just arrived at Havana, in ...days passage from Cadiz. This news Capt ...equested Capt. V. to report on his arri... ...Charleston. It was also stated, our Mi... ...er was on the eve of sailing, when the ...ion took place. [*NewYork P.E*

JULY 21, 1818.

...ress of Improvements—A ship of about ...ons is now ready to be launched from ...our ship yards, which is actually to ...ted but with a steam engine and ap... ...tus, as a Steam Packet Ship for crossing Atlantic.

N. Y. Mer.

...e learn that the Grand Canal is in rapid ...ancement from the Mohawk to the Sali... ...and contracts from thence to Seneca ri... ...nearly completed. It is stated that ...of two thousand men are employed ...works the present season, besides, ...d labour saving machinery.

ibid.

...ieut. col. Lochfort, assistant quarter mas... ...eneral, 7 officers, and 537 man, of the ...60th 68th, and 70th. British regi... ...ts, and 423 settlers, arrived at Quebec ...the 29th June to the 2d of July.

ibid.

[*City Gaz. & Cam. Daily. Ad. July.* 21,

JULY 28,

...nish Squadron.—Captain Mix, of the ... informs, that a Spanish squadron, ...of two frigates, a sloop of war, and ...ansports, with 3000 troops, touched at ...Croix and sailed thence on the 2d of June, ...to be destined for Chili.

...rom the National Intiligencer—July 24.

When the news first reached us of the un... ...rtunate attack on the friendly Indian village ...aw, by a party of militia headed by ...Obed Wright, we expressed our earnest ...ope, that the Government would, as far as in ...its power lay, to redress the injuries inflicted on ...his hapless people. We are glad to find we ...ere not disappointed in a firm reliance on the ...st and humane dispositions of those who admi... ...ister our government.

We now learn, from an authentic source, that, ...upon General Jackson's representation of the ...unauthor... ...d destruction of the Chehaw village, ...prompt... ...ures were adopted to relieve the ...sufferer... ...their distress. The Indian Agent ...(Gov. M... ...as directed to assure them, that ...ample ... ...for their losses would be ...made. ...is object, the sum of 10,000 ...dollar... ...tted to him six weeks ago, ...accom... ...nstructions to ascertain, as ...speedi... ...ble, the extent of the injury, ...and a... ...whole of that sum, if necessary, ...to the ... the injured and distressed. From ...a stat... ...t lately made in the Georgia papers, ...it w... ...d appear, that that sum would abundant... ...nerate them for all their losses.

...agent was also directed to assure the ...rs, that measures would be immediately ...d to bring the commander of the expe... ...tion to trial under the laws of the United States. A commission has accordingly issued to the Judges of the Federal Court, as the Savannah paper has correctly stated, to hold an extra session for his trial.

JULY 29,

Canal.—One hundred thousand dollars were subscribed at Louisville, in one day, by the wealthy inhabitants of the west, to effect a canal at the falls of the Ohio.—*Ib.* [*Columbian*s

Washington, july 25—Yesterday evening, Mr. Hambly (who was the bearer of despatches from Gen. Jackson to the executive) left this city in the steambont Washington, accompanied by three Seminole Indian Chiefs, namely, Cochran, Geo. M'Pherson, and John Blount, the former a full blood Indian, the two latter half breeds, for their settlement near Pensacola. They appear well satisfied with the indemnification granted by the government for depredations committed on their property during the late Indian war. The sums received by the three sufferes were inconsiderable, and do not amount in all to Dol. 2,000.

JULY 30,

On Tuesday, Captains Delano and Skinner, and an agent for the Spanish Patriots, were brought before the Hon. B. Livingston, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, charged with a violation of the law passed at the late session of Congress, entitled "an act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, &c." The charge was for fitting out two vessels, calculated for ships of war, in the port of New York, and intended to be employed in the Patriot service in South America.—After hearing counsel, viz. Messrs. Emmett and Wells on the part of the prosecution, and Messrs. Hoffman and D. B. Ogden for the defendants, the Judge decided the mere building of vessels, calculated for ships of war, and preparing to send them out with the view of their being employed in the manner abovementioned, was not an offence against the law of the U. States, but in order to render the parties liable to the penalty, such ships must be actually armed and equipped. The arrested persons were discharged.—*D. Adv.*

[*New-York Gazt. & Gen. Adv.*

JULY 24,

LIVE OAK, so valuable in Ship building, and indispensable to our navy, is now fast exhausting in our forests—it is found in abundance in Florida and does not grow beyond 20 miles from the coast. In is in great perfection in Georgia, but farther north, following the sea board, it gradually depreciates till it reaches Point-Comfort, Va. where it nearly disappears and is quite dwarfish.

Should the Britih ever hold Havanna, which is not improbable, judging form past events, Pensacola affords in case of hostilities, a harbor equally commanding for the protection of our trade carried on in the gulph of Mexico.

We are told the tide of emigration it already setting towards the Floridas, and that many originally destined to Alabama, have changed their determination, for Pensacola.

[*City of Washington Gazette.*

CHARLESTON, JULY 16.

Office of the Norfolk Herald,
Friday, July 10.

The Congress Arrived.—The United States frigate Congress, Commodore Sinclair, anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday afternoon, from Buenos Ayres. Messrs. Graham and Rodney, two of the Commissioners sent out to the new republic by our government, last fall, in the Congress, have returned in her, and with the Commodore, Mr. Breckenridge, Secretary to the Mission, and Mr. Breese, Purser of the Congress, came up to town in the evening. Mr. Bland, another of the Commissioners, who went out in the Congress, remains at Buenos Ayres, in the quality of a public representative from the government of the United States.

The Congress touched at St. Salvador on her passage home, for wood and water, and remained there 8 days. Nothing worthy of remark transpired during her stay. She also touched at the Island of Margarita, where she remained two days. The Island was still in possession of the Patriots, who had rendered it almost impregnable. Genl. Arismendi, second in command of the Patriot forces, has his head quarters at Margarita. Anxious to hear some further particulars of the defeat, or rather total dispersion of the Patriots, as reported in a letter received at Philadelphia from St. Thomas, of June 14th—and knowing that the Congress must bring the latest advices from the Main, we made particular enquiries of several of the gentlemen from the Congress, upon the subject, who informed, that so far from having experienced any recent reverses the affairs of the Patriots were never in a more flourishing condition. They had lately been reinforced by a fine brigade of artillery, composed entirely of British troops, which rendezvoused at St. Thomas, in New Guayna, in March last; and such was the confidence of all classes, both of the citizens and military, in the emancipation of Venezuela, that they considered the event to be as certain as if it had already been achieved. It will be recollected that the letter above referred to, states that about a week prior to the 11th of June," the Independent Gen. Bermudas attacked Cumana with all the force he could get together, & was totally defeated."—Now to show how little reliance ought to be placed in this, and similar reports tending to damp the interest which is felt in the cause of the Patriots we are uneguivocally assured that so late as the 22d of June, Cumana had not been attacked by the Patriots; on the contrary, it was hourly expected to surrender without resistance, as the Patriots had for some time been closely besieging it, and had drawn their lines to within pistol shot of the town. Brown and Aury had united their fleets at Margarita, & were waiting the orders of the commander in chief, Gen. Bolivar.

We also learn, that the morning the Congress was getting under way from Margarita, a despatch vessel arrived there from the Main, bringing positive intelligence of the death of the Spanish Gen. Morillo, occasioned by a lance wound he received in the body about 7 or 8 weeks before.

We have hitherto avoided making any comments relative to the summary trial and execution of two British subjects and the execution of tow or three Indians without trial, on East-Florida by authority of General Jackson; nor should we now were it not become a topic of public animadversion throughout this country as well as abroad. It appeared to us to be a transaction of such a nature that the less it was agitated, the better; that although we might deplore its existence there was no remedy to be found. We felt we were inadequate to the task, even if we had the disposition to palliate its enormity—still less to justify it—We knew well such an undertaking must be a fruitless one before an intelligent public. On the other hand, we could conceive no pleasure from criminating General Jackson, a man who justly ranks high in the opinion of his country, and whose peculiar good fortune it has been to render the most important services. The outline of the history of the transaction is now generally known, and in substance is confined to a very narrow compass; the detail of the circumstances is not so well understood: However, taking it in the point of view in which it has been stated, we cannot imagine what authority the General possessed to put two foreigners in judgment for their lives in a foreign territory; certainly no such authority can be found either in the law of nations, nor in the municipal code of any civilized nation; least of all could he have found a precedent in the laws or usages of the United States. Whence then did he find himself authorised to commit those acts of violence? In his own arbitrary will—for it is his own orders he respects on all occasions, & not those of the government; and we may here add, that we are perfectly convinced, the executive of this country, so far from attempting to justify or even to extenuate the course he has pursued, will promptly and explicitly disavow it. It is to be lamented that on this, as well as on other occasions, the wantonness of an individual, clothed with power, has frequently produced the most serious calamities between nations.

We apprehend no such consequence in this instance, to arise from what has unfortunately taken place, because we are persuaded such explanations can be given as will put the matter at rest, without interrupting the good understanding which now happily subsists between America and Great Britain. It appears from an article from Nassau, that the execution of Arbuthnott and Ambrister has caused there, as might have been expected, much irritation.

[Savannah Morning Chronicle. 13th inst.

[*The Courier.*

JULY 27,

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

By the ship Rising States, we have received Savannah papers to the 16 and 18th inst. The following are extracts;

Milledgeville, July 14—Major Cutler of the southern army, who passed through this place a few days ago, informs that the notorious chief Ou-ta-se-mic-co, or Mic-co-de ca-se, who has been for some time past very active in exciting the Indians to hostility the 28th ult. by a party of the U fau la Indians—No murders or depredations have been committed on the frontiers by the Indians recently. Major Dinkins, with a detachment of about 250 soldiers of the 4th Regt. of infantry, left Fort Hawkins on Wednesday last for Pensacola, via Fort Gaines Genl. Gaines has moved his head quarters to Fort Hawkinis.

By late accounts from Pensacola, we learn that all is going on well there. Advices from Fort Scott, of recent date, furnish nothing new except that a distinguished hostile chief, Autosse Micco, had been taken and put to death. The Seminoles, we are informed, have sued for peace. Information has been received at the Creek Agency, that an embassy, deputed by the whole tribe, would soon be up, for the purpose of endeavouring to effect a pacification with our government. The mischief lately done by the Indians on the southern part of our frontier, is said to be by an outlying party belonging to Fowl-town who it is thought will never be friendly, and must therefore be extirpated before security can be given to our border inhabitants in that quarter.

[*Federal Gaz. & Baltimore Daily Adv.*

JULY 30,

The frigate Guerriere, Capt. Macdonough, sailed from Boston on Thursday last, with Mr. Campbell and his family, for Russia. The Guerriere is fully manned and equipped, and will, we understand, proceed from the Baltic to the Mediterranean to join the American squadron in that sea.

[*Daily National Intelligencer.*

To the Editor of the City of Washington Gazette.

The Population of the United States, and the growth of the Western States and Territories.

DEAR FRIEND,

Anticipation has seldom roamed a field so rich, as that presented by the above subject. The rise of a nation from mediocrity, to unparalleled grandeur, without the use of the sword, is a theme that must delight every philanthropist. No rule by which wrongs lose their true character, need be established. Men of fortitude will only be required to endure moderate privations for their own benefit; and not exclusively to suffer for the good of the state. And the blood of our countrymen, will not be exhausted by mad ambition; but left to flow in its natural channels.

Let us, now, aided by all the lights we can muster, enter the regions of conjecture. The movements may be bold, but we shall find some land marks to direct our progress. Three distinct and official enumerations of our inhabitants are presented as data. The intervention of equal periods of time, between the taking of the second and third, afford us the means of comparison, and of Analogical reasoning.

That the United States are now in a more rapid state of improvement than at any former period, will be freely admitted. And, from the great quantity of our rich soil yet unoccupied, it may be concluded, that the rapidity of its growth, will continue for every many years.

Mr. Mathews (*Malhewes*) proves, that by increasing the means of support, the rise of population is accelerated. From which it must follow, that as the extension of our settlements to the west, not only adds to the number of the *well fed*, but it also withdraws thousands from the *pomp* of the sea coast; the *vices* of large towns, and *induce early marriages &c.* The result will be, that all additions made to "back woodsmen," aid the general multiplication of our numbers.

The opinion, thus de...ed, is certainly very plausible. But as it reaches b... any actually established fact, I have dispensed wi... use; because, it might force the deductions of ca... without the pale of belief. I exclusively rely u... documents, and arithmetical calculations. Tat... B have been taken from the best authority w... my reach. They are offered in order to exhibit a condensed view of the Mississippi, and Atlantic sections of the nation.

A.

A table showing the number of square miles, the amount and increase of population in each of the Atlantic states, &c. of the Union.

Names of the States, &c.	No. of square miles.	No. of inhabitants in 1790	No. of inhabitants in 1800	No. of inhabitants in 1810	Increase bet'n 1790 & 1800	Increase bet'n 1800 & 1810
District of Maine,	40,000	96,540	151,719	228,705	55,179	76,986
New Hampshire,	9,491	141,885	183,858	214,460	41,563	30,602
Vermont,	8,000	85,539	154,465	217,895	68,926	63,430
Massachusetts,	13,227	378,727	422,845	472,040	44,056	41,195
Connecticut,	6,225	237,946	251,002	261,942	92,056	10,940
Rhode Island,	947	68,825	69,112	72,931	297	7,80
New York,	46,000	340,120	586,050	959,049	215,960	379,999
New Jersey,	8,320	184,139	211,149	245,562	97,019	34,413
Pennsylvania,	46,800	434,373	602,545	810,091	168,172	207,546
Delaware,	2,190	59,094	64,273	72,674	5,179	8,401
Maryland,	14,000	319,728	339,513	380,516	20,504	50,854
Virginia,	70,000	747,610	859,149	974,622	138,559	88,473
North Carolina,	42,000	367,757	478,105	555,001	103,581	77,95
South Carolina,	21,080	240,073	345,591	415,115	64,351	69,524
Georgia,	24,000	28,548	162,686	252,433	60,088	89,597
Dist. of Columbia,	100		14,093	24,023		24,023
Total,	392,655	3,750,964	4,933,294	5,661,588	1,128,292	1,229,294

B.

A table showing the number of square miles, the amount and increase of population in each of the western states and territories, together with their probable numbers in 1820.

Names of the states and territories.	No. of square miles	No. of inhabitants in 1790	No. of inhabitants in 1800	No. of inhabitants in 1810	Increase bet'ween 1790 and 1800.	Increase bet'ween 1800 and 1810	Probable No. in 1820.
Kentucky,	39,000	73,677	220,955	406,511	147,278	185,556	660,511
Territory south of Ohio or Tennessee,	40,000	35,691	105,602	231,727	86,911	156,125	495,727
N. W. Ter. or Ohio,	39,000	7,000	45,365	230,760	38,355	185,125	886,760
Indiana,	54,000	a.	5,641	24,520		18,879	375,520
Mississippi	43,000		8,850	40,357		14,491	100,357
Louisiana,	48,000			76,556			201,556
Illinois,	50,000			12,282			260,282
Missouri,	1,480,000			20,845			200,845
Michigan,	27,000			4,762			62,161
Alabama,	46,000						210,000
N. W Territory,	146,000						90,161
Arkansas,	160,000						100,000
Total.	2,093,000	116,368	386,413	1073,315	270,019	691,898	3,593,906

a Suppositions, as there is no census of Ohio for 1790.

b Not yet erected into distinct governments; but it is presumed that the necessary laws will be passed at the next session of Congress.

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Authors differ as to the size of the States. In relation to the East, I have used the largest, and of the West the smallest estimate.

The morning region only contains 392,652 square miles: Whereas in the Western division, we find the immense number of 2093,000 square miles! By the last census, you had a little more than fifteen persons to each square mile; and we had nearly two square miles to each person. Our soil is more productive than yours; and yet your population was, thirty times more dense than ours—a great difference!

From the sums of increase, being so small in Eastern and so large in the western table, you will conclude, that my country has induced many of your people to emigrate.—When is that kind of seduction to stop? Will it continue until the tenants of the Missi sipi, shall out-number the orientals? Well, I dont know, but sometimes I think, that the population of this free and blessed country is in a fluid state; and, that the winds of self-interest, are forcing it on to its proper level. Now, if that should be true, it will no doubt direct its current upon the unoccupied forests of the West, and take possession of all the desirable and fertile sections of that vast region. What will be the magnitude, the probable additions to and the direction and force of that over-the-mountain current?

The foregoing tables prove, that the total population of the United States has increased a little more than 3 per cent. compound interest per annum: that, during the same time, the West was multiplying, between 1790 and 1800, at the rate of 23 1-2 per annum; doubling in something more than four years; and, between 1800 and 1810, the annual increase remained at 18 per cent; that it then nearly triplicated its numbers in ten years. During the above twenty years it is also discoverable, that the old states gained, for the first period 3, and for the second only 2 3-10 per cent, annum on their population.

In 1810 the population of the Union was 7,230,514: which, by the operation of compound interest, at three per cent. per annum, will give us a total, that taking of the next census, (August 1820) of about 10,000,000—proving that our annuity of increase will then be fully 300,000. By extending the calculation to 1830, we find an aggregate of 15,500,000 persons inhabiting within our limits. The yearly addition will then exceed 400,000.—If we pass the calculation over another ten years we shall then discover, that, by 1835, our yearly growth will exceed half a million, and that in 1840 the population of the United States will be above twenty millions.

I must now find homes for the multitude I have created. The current we left running across the Alleganies will draw to it, and float off, all that may hereafter swarm from your Atlantic hives, to the West, where they may be quickly lodged in cabins; and, with but little exertion, they will secure all the necessaries of life. The natural increase of the back countries requires no attention, for their parents' dwelling are surrounded with abundance.

We will now turn our inquiries to what will be the amount of the trans-mountain inhabitants in the years 1820 and 1830—1840 is too remote?

To answer the foregoing advisedly, we must review the history of that Country in relation to its settlement.

In 1755, an Indian war commenced, which continued, with but few, and very short intermissions until August 1795. The free navigation of the Mississippi was not obtained until 1804, when we got final possession of Louisiana. The Spaniards, English, French, and Aaron Burr, harrassed the west by intrigues up to the year 1807: And there were but few and indifferent roads to or through that country before 1810. To all of which were united many other difficulties tending to restrain emigration during the whole of the period embraced by the census's contained in table B.

But now "the winter is all over and gone," and the genial season of unmixed prosperity is exerting its influence. The neighbouring Indians, that were hostile, are nearly extinct. The Noble Mississippi is exclusivily ours.—Faction has been supplanted by an unbounded patriotism. The most important roads leading to the West, are rapidly becoming paved ways. Steam boats also afford an excellent mode of entering, and traversing that country now—they were unknown until very lately. And formerly the lands of the West were not generally admired, and those of the East did not command a high price—now the public domain is yet low, but in great demand; and the farms of the old states have ariseen to five fold their former price. Will not the combination of all those causes produce a flood of emigration unknown in times that have passed? And may not such powerful inducements, cause all the increase of the Atlantic to go towards the setting sun? If that should be the case the Census of 1830 will prove, that a political and actual majority will then be inhabiting the Western States.

If we allow to the West the entire increase of the Union, between 1810 and 1820; or, if we calculate, the effect of the torrent of emigration now flowing from every Atlantic section, toward the Mississippi, our conclusions will be the same. That is, should the total population in 1820 be 9,846,102, the West will have for her portion, 3,688,102; and you will lose 400,000, by the excess of your slave population, in any political contest.—Full two fifths of the legislative strength of the nation will then be in the states west of the Appelachian mountains.

I shall close my anticipations by a prophecy. The present President, you know, Sir, is a Hero of the Revolution, and the idol of the people. His next election will be mere form. In fact, 1824, is the time when his successors will be chosen. The revolutionary stock of worthies will then be exhausted. A second order, the children of Canvass will be brought to view, and claim "the seat of the Cæsars." At the presidential election of 1824, we have proved that the states of the west will possess two fifths of the electoral votes. Eight years added to that date will bring 1832 as the time of choosing another President. The census of 1830 will then be in operation; and the effect must be that western states will have a political majority, which, if exercised insures a preponderence in every branch of the national legislature. Believe me, my friend, that the body of this nation is in the West—or will soon be there.

For more than one hundred and fifty years the blood of my body has flowed in American veins, all my attachments are confined to my own country, and therefore I use the name of an Aborigine.

"I hold you by the hand."

ALKNOMACK.

VARIETIES

A gentleman lately returned from the East-Indies, enquiring of a person respecting a friend who was hanged soon after he left England, for forgery, was told that he was dead. "And did he continue in the grocery business?" cried to the former." "Oh, no (replied the other) he was quite in a different line when he died!"

At Leedsborough sessions, as soon as the Court had pronounced the sentence of transportation for seven years upon James Urlay, the prisoner, with hardened assurance, exclaimed, "D—n you, I which you may all sit there till I come back again!" On which the Court directed that he should, in addition to his other sentence, be privately flogged. This is like the case of a fellow in Dublin who had committed some trifling offence, for which the judge pronounced the following sentence:

Judge—"The sentence of the Court is, that you shall be flogged from the Bank to the Quay."

Prisoner—"Thank you, my Lord, you have done your worst."

Judge—"And back again."

HOW TO WORK A PASSAGE UP A CANAL.

A countryman, who wanted a passage in a canal boat, applied to the skipper to know if he might not work his passage, as he could not afford money to pay it—The skipper assented, and set Hodge to leading the horse along the bank—The honest wight trudged fourteen miles to the end of the canal, without ever dreaming that he could have walked without the skipper's leave.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Dr. BALDWIN, late surgeon of the frigate Congress, has decided the controversy respecting the habitat of the Potato, Solanum Tuberosum. He found this vegetable growing abundantly on the north side of the Rio de la Plata, in wild uncultivated situations, unknown to the inhabitants, who do not cultivate this valuable plant, now so generally attended to in most parts of the civilized world.

It is found growing among the rocks on Monte Vidio, and in the vicinities of Maldonado, in the sand hills on the river shore, as well as in low moist situations, near streams of water. The largest tubers were not more than half an inch in diameter.

Sea Serpents.—An Express arrived in town last night to announce the appearance, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, off Rockaway Beach, of the Sea Serpent, and her two young ones. Several persons were bathing in the surf at the time, and were so much alarmed that they literally flew over the sand till they reached a place of safety. From the numerous large schools of fish which of late have been hovering on the Rockaway shore, it is probable the monsters of the deep will remain some time about that place, and will be seen by many New-Yorkers, who have heretofore disbelieved all the Gloucester and Cape Ann stories

[*New York G. 29, July.*

BOSTON, July 25.

Sea Serpent again, and Brood—We yesterday received a letter from a correspondent at Gloucester, dated on, Thursday, which says:

"The Great Serpent has again appeared in our harbor. She is accompanied by three young ones, and they make great destruction among the bait. The first exhibit the utmost terror at their approach; and as the Serpents pass along, seizing and devouring their food the fish spring above the water to escape their enemies, but in vain, for the Serpents rapidly pass and repass, devouring as they go.—A Mr. SARGENT, of this place, had a fair view of one this day. She passed under his boat and he says, the head and protuberances on her back resemble the drawing and engraving of Capt. BEACH Capt. WEBBER, who saw the large Serpent, and three smaller ones, yesterday, from the shore, judged the large one to be 100 feet in length, and the smaller ones to be about fifty feet."—Centinel.

From the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, July 1.

The Sea Serpent.—Some time since, when the wonderful accounts of this great monster was going the rounds in the newspapers, one of the Managers went one day on a visit to the "Pennsylvania, and Hospital," and on being questioned by a lunatic, who was a seafaring man, as to the news of the day, the Manager replied, "nothing very important except the accounts of the great Sea Snake, which has lately appeared to the eastward." I have heard of that replied the "Insane," but it is nothing very extraordinary, as I was once myself a witness of a sight of these monsters, on our voyage near the coast of South America. As we were one day sailing along, a large monster of a Serpent came out of the sea on board our ship and immediately climbed the mainmast, terrifying us all so much that we all ran below; directly afterward another of the same species with his head out of water in like manner came on board and went up the foremast; and afterwards another one came and twined himself around the mizenmast. Here we were fixed with three of them on board at one time. They, receed, each of them, from the top of each top gallant mast, to the deck. After some time we recovered of our panic, and went to work with our axes and other weapons and as they remained quiet, we cut them all up gradually into pieces and threw them into the sea, to our no small comfort and joy.

From the Hallowell Advertiser.

THE SEA SERPENT AGAIN.—The following account of the Sea Serpent, while it fully confirms former statements as to his enormous size, gives a more just idea of his monstrous powers than any which has preceded it. How vast must be the body of a serpent that when lying in the water could easily, and for a length of time, support near fifty feet of its lenght in an erect position above the surface! and how wonderful his strength who could attack and beat the whale in mere sport! Is not this the Leviathan indeed? Captain West is a man well known to us—and the correctness and veracity of his statement will not be doubted by any one who knows him.

I, Shubael West, of Hollowell in the county of Kennebeck, master of the packet Delia, plying between Kennebeck River and Boston, testify and say, that I left Boston on the morning of Sunday, the 21st inst, and at about 6 o'clock, P. M. Cape Ann bearing W. S. W. about 2 leagues steering a course N. N. E. saw directly ahead, distant three fifths of a mile, an object which I have no doubt was the Sea Serpent so often mentioned by others, engaged with a whale that was endeavouring to elude the attack. The serpent threw up his tail from 25 to 30 feet in a perpendicular direction, striking the while with tremendous blows rapidly repeated, which were distinctly heard and very loud, for 2 or 3 minutes.—They then both disappeared for several minutes, moving in a W. S. W. direction, when they re-appeared in shore of us, and about under the sun, the reflection of which was so strong as to prevent our seeing so distinctly as before—when the tremendous blows were repeated and as clearly heard as before.—They again went down for a short time and again came up to the surface under our larboard quarter, the whale appearing first and the serpent in pursuit. Here our view was very fair. The serpent shot up his tail thro' the water to the height beforementioned, which he held out of water some time, waving it in the air, and at the same time, with his tail remained in this position, raised his head rather leisurely 15 or 20 feet, as if taking a view of the surface of the sea. After remaining in this situation a short time, he again sunk into the water, disappeared, and was not seen after by any on board.

The Serpent's body was larger in my opinion, than the mast of any ship I ever saw; his tail appeared very rugged and rough, and was shaped something like an eel's; and his head like that of the land Serpent. Being well acquainted with whaling, I think the Whale was endeavouring to escape, as he spouted but once at a time on coming to the surface. The Whale's back was distinctly seen, as well as his spouting, and the last time he appeared he went down before the Serpent came up. The above was seen by all on board, amounting to 15 or 18 persons, as well as myself, with the exception of one woman.

During our view, the combatants had passed a mile or more. The Whale was a hump back, and a pretty large one.

SHUBAEL WEST.

KENNEBEC ss.

Hallowell, June 27, 1818

Then the above named Shubael West personally appeared before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace within and for the Country of Kennebec, and make solemn oath that the above statement of facts by him subscribed is just and true.

A. MANN.

We are inclined to give the most credit to the last of the two above accounts, for this reason, because it is sworn to.

RICHMOND JULY 2,

Curious Incident.—A gentleman of great respectability, informs us of a very singular event which happened a few days since in Hanover County—on the plantation of a Mrs. Hawes, within a few miles of this City, a negro woman left her sucking child asleep in her cabin to bring water from a spring. On returning to the door of her humble dwelling, what was her astonishment and horror as seeing a black snake, coiled around the neck of her infant, with its mouth applied to and apparently introduced into that of the child! Words are too faint to give an adequate idea of the feelings of the mother. With the wild shriek of horror, she rushed from the cabin, crying aloud for assistance, and flew into the presence of her mistress. They returned which the utmost precipitation to the cabin, whence they saw the snake departing, who gliding through the weeks effected his escape. On examining the poor infant, it was found dead. It is known that black snakes are fond of milk, and that to satiate their appetite, they will sometimes twine themselves around the legs of the cow, in order to suck its teats. It is supposed that allured by the smell of milk in the mouth of the child, the snake coiled around its neck, and applied its own mouth to that of the infant. Its gripe is known to be very strong—and by this as well as by introducing its head into the mouth, completely strangled the baby. It had no marks of a bite about it. Few modes of death can be conceived more horrible than this.

Cockroaches—By placing a bowel of molasses and water in the places frequented by these troublesome insects, they will be effectually exterminated. The experiment has been tried by the writer of this, whose house was much infested by them, and in the course of a fortnight they have been nearly all destroyed by the above simple remedy.

We have seldom seen a wife advertised in a more affectionate manner than the following: Notice.—Fourteen years ago, I took to wife with Patience, of the Tribe of Dan? as we were both of, African Origin, and of a deep jetty Black, it never entered my head that my wife would have Patience to listen to the persuasions of a swarthy Indian. Not long ago, however, the peace of my family began to be disturbed by one Jim of that race, and at length, Patience followed him carrying with them the main part of my estate, viz. bed and bedding, great and little Wheel, Bed-Cord, Steel-Yards, Pot and Spider. I have since been active in endeavoring to regain her affections together with my property. I have bought a Shawl of beautiful colors to tempt her—I have piped to her, but she would not dance: I have mourned with her, and she would not weep, and finally am persuaded that she will never be restored to me; and therefore, to save the wreck of my estate, I hereby fordid all persons harbouring or trusting said Patience on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

HENRY JACKSON.

Weathersfield, (Con) May 25, 1818-

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